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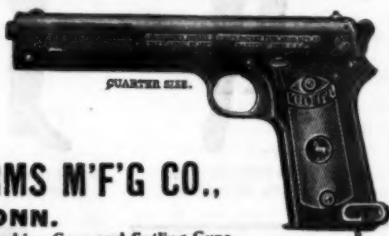
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Adjutant General Corbin has made a statement to the House Committee on Military Affairs with reference to the Army War College which fore-shadows a large increase in the scope and usefulness of that institution. He points out that while the present duties of the War College Board are to prepare courses of study for our military schools and prescribe the system of examinations for commissioned officers, thus securing uniformity for all boards, it is the purpose of the Government that in the future a course of instruction shall be prepared for the use of all officers detailed as military instructors at colleges and schools throughout the country. "Heretofore," says General Corbin, "we have had an officer who would go to the Military Institute of Virginia and he would introduce there some ideas and theories of his own, and a man in New Jersey would do a different thing, and a man in New York would do a different thing. Some would do very little and some a great deal. The duty of the War College Board is to make a uniform system of instruction, and to make inspections of the classes to see that their schemes are being carried into effect. When we get our schools working at Leavenworth and Riley and Fort Monroe, and at the torpedo schools, and at the medical schools, then we shall have here a post-graduate course, and we shall have an actual college. At the present time we are only getting ready for it. Next year, or the year after, the idea will be to take the men who are most distinguished in the school of Artillery, or in the different classes, those who want to make special studies, and bring them here, so that they can have the benefit of the library, and gentlemen will be detailed or asked to deliver a course of lectures. The idea is to admit men interested in military affairs, and particularly the National Guard of the States; as Dr. O'Reilly would call it, a laboratory to work out his problems. The idea obtains that we have a college here now, such a college as they have in Ohio and Virginia. It is merely a War College Board, and is working up to a point where we shall have a college." It will be seen from this that what the Government aims at is a broad gauge system of military education at American schools and colleges which shall not only be thorough and practical in character, but absolutely uniform in purpose and method. One particularly valuable feature of the program outlined is that which proposes to extend the advantages of the War College to the National Guard of the various States. If the militia officers shall be found disposed to take advantage of the opportunity this offers them, we cannot doubt that this policy will be a powerful stimulant to the discipline and efficiency of the State military organizations.

In response to a Senate resolution asking therefor, the Secretary of the Treasury has sent to the Senate a copy of the report of Dr. Samuel H. Hodgson of the Marine Hospital Service on the diseases of tropical countries of America, and of other reports touching diseases of the insular countries of the Western Hemisphere in 1898 or since that time. Doctor Hodgson's report, dated March 23, 1900, states that yellow fever was then endemic in Panama, and that he advised the United States Consul there to note the fact in his bills of health. There was no quarantine restriction against Panama at that time, nor was there any during the epidemic of the year before. Panama, Doctor Hodgson says, could be made as healthy a town as any on earth "with the judicious expenditure of a few dollars." It is his belief that the epidemics at Colon can be traced to Panama. "In case the United States should decide to construct the Panama Canal," says Doctor Hodgson, "then it will be absolutely necessary for the construction of complete quarantine outfits at Colon and Panama. The death records during the construction of the

Panama Railroad and the canal can not be secured, but a correct mortality list would be something appalling. The importation of a few thousand workmen would be the means of starting an epidemic, as the infection is already present." Then follows a careful survey of health conditions and climatic peculiarities in the Central American countries. As his conclusions Doctor Hodgson declares that in every coast town of Central America and Mexico there are occasional deaths from perniciousa. (This word, perniciousa, is the equivalent to the terms of malignant malaria, hemorrhagic malaria, and chagres.) During certain seasons of the year it becomes epidemic. The average mortality is over 60 per cent., and at times it is higher. The initial symptoms of an ordinary case of perniciousa and those of yellow fever are very much alike, and the average coast doctor is not able to differentiate them. "I do not deny the existence of perniciousa on the coast," says Doctor Hodgson, "but I am sure that many of the so-called cases of perniciousa are yellow fever. From a quarantine standpoint I would consider all coast towns wherein perniciousa was prevalent as infected, and would keep it quarantined until the fever was thoroughly investigated by responsible physicians." With reference to the route of the Nicaraguan Canal he says: "It is not infected with yellow fever, and there is no history of any infection having been in the country for many years. There should be suitable quarantine stations maintained at each end of the canal, and they should be the first things constructed. In matters not which route is selected, there will be a rush of people from all over Central and South America, coming from infected localities and bringing the infection with them."

In the course of a recent statement before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs in support of the General Staff Bill, Secretary Root drew a particularly striking comparison between the value of that measure to the Army organization and the value of accumulated experience to a legislative body. "Secretary Alger went out and I went in," said Mr. Root, "and there disappeared immediately all the knowledge and all the benefit of experience that he had acquired. I shall go out pretty soon, and with me will go whatever of advantage I have gained by experience and study and observation, and the lessons I have learned. A new Secretary of War will come in who has none of them; but if you have a body like this, whose business it is, not to work with a microscope over the affairs of any individual department, but to be informed regarding the general working of the system, and to follow up the different departments so that they will work together in accordance with the policy prescribed by the President and the Secretary of War, if you have such a corps as this which is continuous in its organization, although changing in its elements, it would be like your legislative bodies. It is the fact that while new men are coming in and old men are going out in the legislative body, there is a large part of each body with acquired experience here, familiar with public business thoroughly acquired, and that from them the new men acquire them, and that keeps up the continuity of policy and of procedure in our legislative bodies. We have nothing of that kind now in the Army, and the result of that cutting off is that each new Secretary as he comes in is subject to attack by different officers, who want to enlarge their jurisdiction and authority, and things will be tried over and over again on successive secretaries. Things that gentlemen could not get Secretary Proctor to do they tried on Secretary Alger, and things they could not get Secretary Alger to do they have tried on me, and I suppose the same things will be tried on successive secretaries until they strike some one who will do them." The General Staff Bill is designed to establish in the Army organization the same definite methods of procedure that revision and experience have established in legislative bodies. The change proposed is simply a change from slipshod and ineffective business methods to stability, order and security.

From a letter written by an officer of the United States Army of high rank and keen powers of observation who is now travelling in Europe, we give the following interesting extracts: "I am greatly astonished at the change of opinion among the military and civilians on the continent of Europe as to our country. When I was over here in 1897, and on previous occasions, our military establishment was not considered as a factor in international affairs, but now all is changed; professional men in England, Germany, Switzerland and Italy have studied with great assiduity our doings during the Spanish War; they are more familiar with the achievements of our little Regular Army and place a greater value upon them than the majority of our own people. Our methods of education at our National Military Academy are being minutely inquired into and on nearly every occasion upon meeting foreign officers I am questioned at length upon this subject. And as to American education and culture generally, grave discussions are going on in the German press and by some its superior value over that prevailing in Germany is asserted upon comparison of results obtained."

Considerable apprehension has been excited in Cuba by the publication of an anonymous manifesto, said to have been prepared by several former general officers of the insurgent army, threatening an armed revolt unless prompt payment is made to the members of that army for the time they were in arms against Spain. The

authors of the manifesto ridicule the explanation that the delay in paying the troops is due to the necessity of revising the army lists, and declare that if the money is not forthcoming by March 1 the matter will be brought to the notice of the European powers, and "the liberating army" will then reassemble and occupy every city and town in the island. In spite of the anxiety which this movement has excited in some quarters, it is not regarded as serious by persons familiar with Cuban conditions. The government of Cuba is doing its best to meet the demands of the members of the former insurgent army, and if the pending negotiations for a loan of \$35,000,000 prove successful, as they doubtless will, the necessary money will be ready for distribution in April. One encouraging fact of the present situation is that the threat of revolt is earnestly condemned by Gen. Maximo Gomez, the former leader of the insurgent forces, who is now engaged in revising the army lists and whose great personal influence will be a wholesome force for law and order.

In a trial of a suit in the United States Circuit Court, of New York, on Jan. 20, brought by the United States against Augustin Walsh, and John D. Crimmins, contractors, to recover \$170,000 expended in repairs to a dry dock in the Brooklyn Navy Yard due to alleged faulty construction, Rear Admiral Bowles, U.S.N., testified in examining the dry dock, about which there has been so much scandal, piles were found only thirty inches long which should have been forty feet. Admiral Bowles also testified that the seams of the lower deck were only one-third filled with oakum, when they should have been completely filled. Regarding the piling, he said that when the concrete was removed, about forty feet inside the sill, what seemed to be two foundation piles were bolted together. They were removed and when taken up were found to be thirty inches long, while the contract called for the foundation piles to be at least forty feet in length at that point. One of the "baby piles," which was preserved by Admiral Bowles' orders, was shown to the jury. A leveller named McKeon employed at the navy yard while the dry dock was being built said that he witnessed the taking out of the "baby" piles. He admitted on cross-examination that while the work was in progress he had signed reports that the piles put down where the short one were found were of the length called for in the contract. He explained, however, that then he had no personal knowledge of the length of these piles and made the reports on information furnished by inspectors.

Chairman Foss, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, has prepared two bills which seek to accomplish for the Navy relatively what the Militia Bill is meant to do for the Army—in other words, to create and maintain a reserve force of trained seamen which shall be available for use in time of need. The first of these measures creates a national naval reserve to be composed of enlisted seafaring men who have been trained during a certain period each year under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, and who shall become a part of the Regular Service in time of war. The second bill provides for a reorganization of the present Naval Militia along lines that shall make it more effective for purposes of coast defense and as an auxiliary force on board of fighting ships when required. The object of these measures, taken in connection with this militia bill, is to correlate the militia reserves of both Services and thus insure a higher degree of efficiency in emergencies requiring their united action, and while the project will encounter serious obstacles, its general purpose is thoroughly sound. The need of an Army reserve is certainly not greater than the need of a Navy reserve. Both should be created on a large and practical scale, and the two should be so conditioned as to insure the highest degree of effective co-operation when summoned to the duty of national defense. The measures proposed by Representative Foss are animated solely by that purpose, and are therefore entitled to the most attentive consideration.

Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., speaking at a dinner of the Manufacturers' Association given at the Union League Club, Brooklyn, N.Y., on Jan. 20, referred to the subject of commerce in the Philippines. Among other things he said that the money basis there at the present time is in a "hodge-podge" condition and decidedly unsatisfactory. He said that there should be one standard of money there and that should be gold, as it is here, although he believed that there should be a silver dollar of some sort for use among the natives and coolies. As to the trade between the United States and the Philippines, General Chaffee said he was somewhat pessimistic, as the conditions were against us. A man who is comfortable there in a cotton shirt does not want an overcoat. He thought, however, that the capital of this country might improve, develop and exploit the Philippine archipelago by taking the treasures from the earth, as they now await intelligent industry to bring them forth.

Secretary Root has approved the recommendation of encampment sites made by the board of which General Miles was the president, and it is probable that Congress will pass the necessary appropriations. The sites so far approved are those at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Fort Douglas, Wis., and Ranch Macimiento, Cal. The other sites for maneuver fields are still in abeyance.

Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A., who is now in Manila, is under orders to proceed to such points in British India as will enable him to make an exhaustive study of surra and other infectious diseases of horses and mules, and of the forage best suited to those animals in tropical countries. This investigation has been instituted because of the large number of deaths, from disease, among the horses and mules belonging to the Army in the Philippines, the purpose being to find whether the losses sustained can be reduced by preventive measures. To indicate the extent of these losses, it may be noted that Col. Charles F. Humphrey, U.S.A., in his report as Chief Q.M. of the Division of the Philippines for the year ending June 30, 1902, sets forth that during the year 3,693 horses and mules were killed or died—that number representing more than 20 per cent. of all the animals turned over to Colonel Humphrey by his predecessor twelve months before. The principal causes of this heavy loss were glanders and surra, the latter being an infectious disease which is propagated by a parasite taken into the system with food or drink and which is almost invariably fatal. An admirable treatise on this disease, written by Capt. Archibald W. Butt, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., is included in Major General Chaffee's last report as commander of the Division of the Philippines, and it will repay a careful perusal by veterinarians and others. Surra is the most mysterious disease which has appeared in the Philippines, and while its origin is not definitely known, it is believed to have come from India. General Wint will therefore make an extensive inquiry in British India to ascertain, if possible, where and under what conditions the disease originates. In prosecuting this work he will give special attention to regions in which climate, soil and vegetation are most similar to those in the Philippines, and the results of his labors will be awaited with widespread interest. It he shall discover means whereby the ravages of surra among the horses of the Army in the Philippines can be prevented, or even measurably reduced, he will have solved an economic problem which has largely increased the cost of military operations in the islands. It is a fortunate and encouraging circumstance that General Wint will have as an aide-de-camp during this investigation Major Ramsey D. Potts, Instr. Gen. Dept., U.S.A., whose researches as to the pathology of surra Captain Butt, in the treatise above mentioned, describes as notably "earnest and conducive to good results."

While business conditions in the Philippines are undoubtedly suffering great depression, partly because of the ravages of war, partly because of the failure of crops in many provinces, and partly because of an insecure and pernicious currency system, the method of relief proposed by Aguinaldo, the chief instigator of the recent insurrection, seems just a trifle extravagant. It is this briefly, that the United States shall turn over to the Philippine Civil Commission a loan of \$20,000,000 in gold and a further credit of \$8,000,000 gold, both without interest, which shall serve as the basis of an issue of paper currency under the supervision of an institution to be established under the title of the "United States of America Agricultural Philippine Bank." The scheme provides that this currency shall be loaned to native farmers and others in small sums at 4 per cent. interest. Aguinaldo estimates that a bank with such resources and powers would earn a net annual income of \$3,220,000, thus enabling the insular government to repay the loan received from the United States, cancel the \$80,000,000 credit and establish an actual reserve of its own—all within twenty or twenty-five years. As we have repeatedly said in these columns, the Philippines are in a bad way, financially speaking. They need the gold standard and a stable currency, good roads, harbor improvements, a better system of taxation and a whole lot of other things which it will take time, effort and money to provide. But whether their needs should be supplied by adopting Aguinaldo's dazzling scheme of high finance—that's another story.

Among the bills introduced in the legislature of Pennsylvania, which assembled in regular session on Jan. 19, is one which possesses a keen sentimental interest for surviving veterans of the Civil War. The measure appropriates \$20,000 to be used in erecting a bronze equestrian statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee, "at such point on Seminary Hill on the Gettysburg battlefield as shall be deemed most suitable." It is provided, however, that the act shall be null and void unless the legislature of Virginia shall, at its next regular session, provide for the appointment of a commission to act in unison with a similar body representing the State of Pennsylvania, and shall also appropriate a like sum of \$20,000, thus affording a gross fund of \$40,000 for the purchase and erection of the statue. This measure was prepared by Col. Alexander K. McClure, who was a confidential adviser of President Lincoln; it has been presented to the Senate of Pennsylvania by Hon. Thomas V. Cooper, who took part in the battle of Gettysburg as a private soldier in the 26th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and it has the approval of every surviving major general of the Union Army who fought at Gettysburg, of all but three of the surviving brigadier generals, and of all but one of the surviving colonels. The advocates of the measure contend that the time has come when the valor of American soldierly as exemplified at Gettysburg should receive the tribute of a non-sectional memorial to the genius of Lee, and for the site of that memorial no place could be more appropriate than the historic field of Gettysburg,

nor any time more fitting than the fortieth anniversary of the gigantic battle tragedy there enacted.

Secretary Root has reminded the Senate Committee on Military Affairs of a duty thus far strangely neglected by returning to that body, with a strong recommendation for its passage, a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., and the officers and men of his command for their services in the campaign in China in 1900. Mr. Root points out that on Aug. 22, 1900, the Secretary of War sent a cable message to General Chaffee at Peking congratulating him "on the brilliant achievement in which the courage, fortitude and skill of the American forces in China have played so honorable a part," and adding: "With mourning for your fallen comrades the whole country is proud and grateful for your great success." In urging the adoption of the proposed resolution, which seeks to render simple justice to an undertaking which is unique among the achievements of the United States Army, Secretary Root expresses the following sentiment, which we believe clearly represents the feeling of the American people: "The cable dispatch referred to, expressed not only my own opinion and feelings, but the opinion and feelings of President McKinley, and I believe of the people of the United States also. I think the expression of thanks in the resolution proposed is merited, and I should be glad to have every young officer in the Army know that the path of high distinction lies in imitation of General Chaffee's conduct."

Abram S. Hewitt, who died on Jan. 18, occupied so distinct and large a place in the civil affairs of New York that it may be truthfully said that he has passed away leaving no successor. With the qualities of a business leader who had succeeded in great enterprises, he combined the culture of an ardent student, the genius of constructive statesmanship and the humane philosophy of a practical philanthropist whose modest but munificent benefactions have permanently broadened and bettered the life of the community in which he lived and died. Whether we consider Mr. Hewitt as the practical ironmaster responding with zealous loyalty to President Lincoln's urgent call for means to insure the success of Grant's campaign against Fort Donelson; or as an economist and statesman, helping to mold great measures of national policy in the halls of Congress; or as mayor of New York, striving resolutely to establish correct standards of municipal administration; or as a master of the science of finance renouncing the ties of party allegiance in order to align himself in support of the national credit, or as the broad-minded humanitarian successfully upholding and extending the splendid institutions founded by Peter Cooper—we find him an American citizen of the noblest stature, the loftiest ideals and the most wholesome influence. The life of such a man is a benediction, and his death an irreparable loss to the community that delighted to honor him.

Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Bates, Paymaster General, U.S.A., in the course of a recent statement before the House Committee on Military Affairs, made one suggestion regarding the military establishment in the Philippines which is worthy of serious consideration, and that is that the Philippine Scouts and the Philippines Constabulary should be combined. He holds that both bodies are doing virtually the same sort of work and doing it well, and that if they are retained under the command of thoroughly capable officers of the Army, as at present, it will not be long until only a small contingent of American troops will be required in the islands. The scouts and the constabulary number together about 11,000 men, 5,000 of the former and 6,000 of the latter, and their continued usefulness depends almost entirely upon their retention under the command of officers of the Army. Consequently, if the two forces are to be amalgamated, it should be upon a distinct military basis and the withdrawal of the constabulary from civil control. A foundation for this amalgamation has been provided in the act recently adopted which gives the chief of the constabulary the rank of brigadier general and each of his four assistant chiefs the rank of colonel, and thus giving the constabulary a more definite military status.

Noting the fact that English manufacturers have received orders for 135,000 black silk handkerchiefs for the enlisted men of the British navy, all of those articles to be made and dyed in England, the Hampshire Telegraph describes the transaction as "very gratifying, the more so that it is a direct slap in the face for Germany, who in the past has been entrusted with the supply of this special variety of neckwear worn by the handy man. The German manufacturer was too enterprising, for, heavily loading his goods with weighing matter, the wearer had to use soap, and even chemicals, to get the dye out of his neck." One cannot help remarking that the quoted utterance is seriously out of time with the alleged harmony of the Anglo-German alliance.

The Secretary of War has sent to the Senate a memorandum by General Ludington, Quartermaster General, with reference to the bill proposed by Senator Foraker appropriating \$100,000 to be used in providing appropriate markings for the graves of members of the Confederate army and navy who died in Federal

prisons or hospitals and were buried near the places they were held as prisoners of war. In pointing out the insufficiency of the proposed appropriation for the purpose named, General Ludington states that 30,152 Confederate prisoners died and were buried in eighty-nine burial places within the Union lines, and that in many cases large numbers of men were buried together in a common grave. He adds furthermore, that it would be impossible, in many cases, to identify individual graves even where the names are of record, and even where it is possible to do so the estimate for headstones should be fixed on a basis of \$2.13 each at the place of manufacture with an addition of \$1.25 each for transportation and setting. General Ludington presents an estimate of \$200,000 for the undertaking.

A very handy manual of the laws, General Orders and Army Regulations, relating to the National Guard of New Jersey, has been compiled by Louis R. Cowdrey, and published by the Militant Press, Passaic, N.J., neatly bound in cloth for one dollar. The object of the work is to present the Statutes, General Orders and other information pertaining to the National Guard of New Jersey in a convenient form for reference, and to add thereto certain pertinent, fundamental and essential regulations governing the United States Army as may seem applicable, especially under the provisions of G.O., No. 10, A.G.O., (N.J.), 1902. The author is especially indebted to the liberality of the Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Company, publishers of "Customs of the Service," by Col J. W. Powell, U.S.A., from which many valuable suggestions were obtained, and believes that if the same were adopted as a textbook for candidates for a commission it would add materially to the efficiency of the National Guard. The author is also very much indebted to Lieut. Col. James S. Kiger, Deputy Adjutant General of New Jersey, for his kindness in promptly furnishing such data as was requested, from the records of the Adjutant General's Office.

In view of the fact that a dozen or more obsolete vessels of various types belonging to the British navy are about to be disposed of, several writers in the London newspapers urge the Government not to break them up, but to sell them on easy terms to the authorities of various seashore resorts, the idea being that if moored off shore they would not only prove attractive to visitors, but might serve as a sort of local primary schools in seamanship for boys and thus be helpful in recruiting for the navy. The suggestion is a capital one, and it might appeal to the authorities and hotel proprietors of American seaside resorts in connection with several vessels of the United States Navy which will necessarily be retired from the active list in the not distant future. The summer resort which included among its attractions a former fighting ship of the Navy would present a strong bid for popularity.

Considering the shortness of the present session of Congress, together with the importance of other Army measures, now in hand, the announcement of Chairman Hull, of the House Committee on Military Affairs, that there will be no legislation on the canteen question this winter will cause little or no surprise. The War Department and the officers of the Army have investigated the effect of the abolition of the canteen in all its bearings; and the reports of their labors have been submitted to Congress bearing the unmistakable impress of a sincere and zealous regard for the best interests of the Army. The responsibility for future action or non-action on the problem rests entirely with Congress. Be the outcome what it may, the Army will await it with unruffled composure.

Second Lieut. William M. Kistler, of the 18th Infantry, has resigned from the Service, and his resignation has been accepted by Secretary Root "for the good of the Service." Gen. Frederick Funston recommended the dismissal and this suggestion was followed. It was the purpose to avoid scandal and to save the expense of a court-martial. According to the records Lieutenant Kistler had not only been absent without leave from his post at Fort Logan, but prior to that time, Dec. 15, he was charged with having duplicated his pay accounts. He is a native of Lancaster, Pa., and enlisted in the 7th Artillery July 2, 1898, and after two years of service he was promoted to second lieutenant in July, 1900 and assigned to the 18th Infantry. Aside from his present trouble the accused has a splendid service.

Advices from Manila bring a vague story concerning the case of Major Glenn to the effect that a fund has been raised in Samar for the prosecution of Army officers charged with violating regulations, the implication being that this fund has been used to force a second trial of Major Glenn. The court admitted testimony to show the existence of such a fund, but we must regard the theory that money was used either in behalf of Major Glenn or against him as purely fanciful. It is easy to believe that irreconcilable natives of Samar may have contributed money to make trouble for Army officers who whipped them into submission, but that the fund could be effectively used for the purpose indicated is simply preposterous.

Now that the Cuban Government has authorized the Marconi Company to establish a system of wireless telegraphy between Cuba and the United States, this new method of electrical communication assumes an international aspect which is bound to command official consideration in the near future. As already noted in these columns, eminent officers of the United States Navy have suggested that all systems of wireless telegraphy sending messages from our shores should be under the direct supervision of the Government, and it is also proposed that an international commission be assembled for the purpose of formulating regulations under which all wireless communication shall be conducted. It is held that a rule should be adopted requiring companies operating different systems to accept and transmit messages from one another without delay or discrimination. The advocates of this rule point out that without such a restriction, grave complications might arise in time of war or other public necessity through the refusal of one wireless company to forward messages received from another. Moreover, the unrestricted operation of wireless telegraphy among different countries would be fraught with grave possibilities in the events of international controversy. The action of the Cuban officials authorizing the Marconi Company to establish a wireless system connecting Cuba with the United States brings the whole matter up as a practical question of public policy, and clearly demonstrates the need of international consideration.

An interesting series of lectures has been arranged by the New York Yacht Club, most of which will be delivered by officers of the Navy and Marine Corps. The first lecture was held on Jan. 22, on "Recent Improvements in Aids to Navigation," by Capt. William M. Folger U.S.N. Other lectures to be delivered include the following: Feb. 5, "Reminiscences of Navigation and Storms, and the Treatment of Storms," Capt. Charles D. Sigbee, U.S.N.; Feb. 19, "Recent Advances in Telescopic Astronomy," Professor G. M. Ritchey, Chicago University, Yerkes Observatory; March 5, "The United States Marine Corps," Major Gen. Charles Heywood, U.S.M.C.; March 19, "What the Hydrographic Bureau has Done for Our Maritime and Commercial Interests," Comdr. W. H. H. Southerland, U.S.N.; April 2, "Field Work of the Peary Arctic Club, 1898-1902," Comdr. Robert E. Peary (C. E.), U.S.N.; "Coaling Stations," Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, U.S.N. The lectures will have stereopticon illustrations and will begin at nine o'clock. On each occasion a member may be accompanied by a friend.

In the dedication of the memorial arch erected in Peking in honor of Baron Von Ketteler, the German Minister who was assassinated during the Boxer outbreak of 1900, the Chinese Government has, with much humiliation to itself, made ample atonement for a crime which it could not prevent and fully requited the wounded pride of Germany. The murder of Baron Von Ketteler, the official representative of a friendly nation, was a monstrous crime for which there was no shadow of provocation or excuse, but whether the measures of reparation exacted by Germany are altogether wise is a matter of doubt. It will be remembered that in obedience to the German demand an Imperial prince of China headed a royal commission to Berlin and made humble apologies for the act by which Baron Von Ketteler lost his life. This proceeding has now been followed by the dedication of an imposing arch on the spot in Peking where the Baron was slain, and on this arch are inscriptions in Chinese, German and Latin testifying in terms of apology and self-reproach the regret of the Chinese people for an act which, as we said before, they could not prevent. In this matter Germany has undoubtedly gained a great triumph. The Chinese have recognized her power, but simply because they were too poor and weak to defy it.

Col. J. C. Chance, 4th U.S. Inf., on Jan. 10, while in temporary command of the Department of the Texas, in the case of Private William H. Cave, Co. L, 12th Inf., tried by a G.C.M., at Fort Bliss, Texas, and found not guilty of quitting guard, and acquitted comments on the proceedings as follows: "In the foregoing case the evidence makes it appear that there was no good foundation for any charge whatever against the accused. But even if it was considered that there was, it should have been laid under the 30th Article of War. If the personal investigation of this case by the post commander had been thorough it seems hardly possible that the charges would have escaped amendment, at the least. The statement of the judge advocate that he had no option but to try the charges in the form received by him is not tenable. He should, before arraignment, have reported the facts to Department headquarters in order that the charges could have been amended. (See par. 2, page 23, Manual for Courts-Martial.) The acquittal is approved. Orders have already been given for Private Cave's release from confinement."

Brig. Gen. James A. Drain, Adjutant General of Washington, in his annual report for 1902 says: "Prob-

ably no more remarkable showing was ever made by a new organization than that of the National Guard of Washington in its 1902 encampment near American Lake. Major W. R. Abercrombie, 30th U.S. Inf., who was detailed by the Secretary of War to inspect and report upon that camp, says in his report to the Secretary of War that the discipline was the best he had ever seen in a National Guard encampment, Pennsylvania and New York considered; that it was the cleanest camp he ever saw, and that for the first time in his experience he saw the enlisted men of the National Guard properly and satisfactorily subsisted. He commends further every department of administration as exemplified in that encampment, with the exception of regimental and battalion close order drill." The general policy of General Drain has been to create a State force of practical and not artificial military efficiency. With this purpose in mind it has been considered advisable to model the organization as nearly as possible upon that of the Regular Army.

Mr. Arnold-Foster, Secretary of the Admiralty, replying to Mr. Yerburgh, in the House of Commons, said he was aware that in the "Notes of Naval Progress," published in July at the Government printing office in Washington, it was stated that the return of the annual prize firing with heavy guns by the Channeled Fleet was published, and that the results of the competition were given. The same return had also been published in the press of this country, but the particulars both with regard to the Channel and other squadrons were not for sale as ordinary papers, but were regarded by the Admiralty as being for the information of officers of the Navy, and it was not considered desirable to publish them in the form of a return. Mr. Yerburgh asked why these particular figures should be accessible to foreign powers and not to members of the House of Commons. Mr. Arnold-Foster regarded it as unfortunate that they should be accessible when the figures relating to foreign countries were in no way accessible, and thought it desirable that steps should be taken to prevent the publication of such figures in future.

For the most graphic account of the great volcanic disaster in the island of Martinique in May, 1902, we are indebted to Prof. Angelo Heilprin, President of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, whose work, entitled "Mont Pelée and the Tragedy of Martinique," has just been issued by the J. B. Lippincott Company, of that city. Professor Heilprin has made two visits to Martinique, the first a few days after the great eruption of May 8, the other in August, during which he witnessed the second and still more terrific eruption of Mont Pelée. He has made a careful study of the phenomena which wrought such destruction in the island; he has made extensive inquiries among persons who witnessed them, and he has prepared a volume which is extremely attractive both as a scientific treatise and as a product of effective descriptive writing. The illustrations, which are numerous and varied, are highly artistic and worthy of the text.

In an article contributed to the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, M. C. Pierrel discusses the functions and limitations of destroyers. Experience shows, he thinks, that they are ill-adapted for work with a fleet of battleships and cruisers in the open sea, since, "as soon as the weather becomes bad, it is as useless as it is cruel to impose upon them a duty for which neither their personnel, their powers of endurance, nor their general qualifications are adequate." But in scouting duties they have again and again proved their value. Their small dimensions and high speed make them relatively invulnerable from the fire of batteries, and enable them to escape the attack of more powerful units, and these qualities render them especially valuable for carrying out a rapid reconnaissance.

A correspondent says: "I wonder that the Army Uniform Board did not prescribe the *JOURNAL* as an indispensable adjunct to the equipment of Army officers. Of this I am sure; that it would less willingly be dispensed with than those most peculiar strips of the Infantry, and a few other things; and more gladly welcomed than any part of the new button-out-color-scheme duds." This recalls the fact that on one occasion, at a fancy dress ball, a young lady appeared in the character of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* wearing a costume skillfully manufactured of copies of the paper. She made such a charming appearance that the *JOURNAL* has been proud of itself ever since, and perhaps this case may be accepted as a precedent in the line of what our correspondent proposes.

In the case of an enlisted man found guilty of selling clothing in violation of the 17th Article of War and desertion, General Randall, commanding the Department of Columbia, in reviewing the proceedings says: "In the foregoing case, the accused pleaded guilty to selling uniform clothing in his possession, in violation of the 62d Article of War. The court found him guilty of selling the clothing, but attached no criminality thereto. Section 3,748, Revised Statutes, (published in Circular No. 6, from these headquarters, series of 1902, pursuant to the instructions of the Secretary of War.) provides that clothing, etc., furnished by the United States to any soldier shall not be sold, bartered, exchanged, pledged, loaned or given away. It is not understood how a court, in the face of these

instructions, could attach no criminality to a violation thereof."

The armament of British mountain batteries has come under review, owing to the great cost of capturing a fort in the Gumatti country recently. The fort of mud and stone contained six outlaws, and these for a whole day kept six hundred men at bay. Towards evening, when the mountain guns had made some slight impression on the fort, the British troops rushed it, and had 13 casualties, including two British officers killed and three wounded, before the outlaws were all killed. The cost is so disproportionate to the end achieved that it is considered that a more effective weapon than the present mountain gun is necessary for operations against hill tribes on the north-western frontier of India. It is expected that light howitzers, which will drop shot inside fortifications of strength, will be supplied in future.

The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba has decided to hold its reunion in Detroit, Mich., on the 16th and 17th of July next, this being the fifth anniversary of General Toral's surrender. It is understood that the entire 5th Army Corps and its reinforcements will participate. The following named officers have been appointed as Executive Committee: Gen. H. M. Duffield, U.S.V., Col. Wm. S. McCaskey, 20th Inf., Col. A. L. Wagner, A.A.G., Major A. C. Sharpe, U.S. Inf., A.A.G., and Major Webb C. Hayes, U.S.V. Detroit is making great preparations for the event.

The president of the Army and Navy Club of New York has received the following letter from General Chaffee, with reference to the reception tendered General Chaffee by the club on Jan. 15, an account of which was given last week: "Governors Island, New York, Jan. 16, 1903. Gen. J. Fred Pierson, president, Army and Navy Club, New York. My dear General: I desire to thank you personally for the very delightful evening spent with you and the members of the Army and Navy Club, and to express my warm appreciation of the courtesy extended to me last night. Very truly yours, ADNA R. CHAFFEE."

FORT RILEY SCHOOL OF APPLICATION.

The course of theoretical instruction for officers of the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery at Fort Riley, Kas., which was begun on Jan. 12, is most coherent in its nature and some of the work will have practical illustration as it progresses. The course will continue daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, to include April 30, two hours each day being devoted to recitations, exclusive of the time necessary for the proper preparation of lessons. At the close of the school term examinations will be held, to ascertain the degree of proficiency attained by each student officer. All officers who satisfactorily pass this examination will be furnished with certificates, giving their respective ratings in each subject, which paper entitles them to be excused from further recitation in those subjects.

The course embraces the following subjects: Administration, drill regulations, guard duty, small arms, firing regulations, minor tactics, military law, field engineering, military topography, international law and hippology. The student officers are divided into four sections, two being composed of Cavalry and two of Artillery officers, and are known as the first and second sections; each section consisting of nearly as possible of an equal number of first and second lieutenants. The first sections recite from 10 to 11 a.m., and the second sections from 11 to 12 a.m. Each student is supplied with the following text books: *Army Regulations*, *Manuals of Q.M. Dept., Sub. Dept. and Pay Dept., Drill Regulations (Cav. or Art.)*, *Manual of Guard Duty (1902 edition)*, *Small Arms Firing Regulations*, *Troops in Campaign*, *Security and Information*, *Winthrop's Abridgment of Military Law*, *Beach's Manual of Field Engineering*, *Root's Military Topography and Sketching*, *Davis' International Law*, and *Carter's Horses, Saddles and Bridles (second edition)*. Those pertaining to the different departments and the different regulations are supplied by the War Department, the remaining text books are furnished at the expense of the students.

As the instruction advances, the different sections will, under their respective instructors, be required to do field work, by measuring lines with chains and tapes, measuring angles with box and prismatic compass, use of cavalry sketching case, on foot and mounted, keeping of notes and map drawing, designing, and superintending the actual construction of rifle pits, shelter trenches, loop-holes, obstacles, etc., as well as locating trenches with reference to configuration of ground, making of various kinds of revetments, establishing trace and profile of field work, with reference to the requirements of defile; construction of models of various kinds of works to scale, in clay or sand.

In the hippology class members will be required to shoe a horse; determine the age of horses, visit the veterinary hospital, and examine horses for defects in conformation.

As may be seen the course is of a decidedly thorough character and opens up a new era for the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery. The schools of both arms represented are held separately, in rooms set aside for the purpose in the respective Administration building in each post.

GERMAN ARMY ON A PEACE FOOTING.

The reforms instituted in the German army under the military act of March 25, 1890, were accomplished on the first of October, 1902. The peace strength of the army now consists of about 495,000 privates, etc., 81,000 non-commissioned officers, 8,000 one-year volunteers and 29,000 officers and military officials, organized as follows: 625 battalions of infantry and rifles, 482 squadrons of cavalry, etc., (of these 17 are mounted riflemen), 39 batteries of foot artillery (163 companies), 13 subdivisions of machine guns (rapid fire), 20 battalions of pioneers (102 companies), 11 battalions of men employed in matter of communication, 23 batteries of Army service men. Since 1877 that has been a marvelous increase of the number of men who annually enter the army, and inasmuch as all men entering the army at the age required by law, viz., at 20 years, remain subject to being called out until they have completed their forty-fifth year of age, there has been a corresponding great increase in the number of trained men ready for active service. To illustrate: In 1877 15,301 volunteers and 131,115 drafted men entered the army; in the year 1901 the volunteers numbered 46,372 and the drafted men 227,275. The total number of men who from 1877 until 1901 were drafted numbers 4,388,179 and 697,918 volunteered, making a grand total of 5,086,097 men. Deducting therefrom 102,992 men who served without arms, tradesmen, etc., and allowing 20 per cent. for deaths and disabilities there remains a force of 4,147,000 men skilled in the various branches of the military service and available for immediate service.

In addition to this disciplined force there are 7,000,000 men of the lawful age for military duty who have never been in the military service, but who are subject to enrollment in time of war; deducting therefrom 50 per cent. as unfit for any service there still remains the respectable number of 3,500,000 men, thus giving Germany a military strength of about 8,000,000 men.

Germany has some 4,000,000 citizens under 45 who have learned the trade of the soldier, greatly to their advantage physically, mentally and morally. Almost 50,000 of the half million of men who annually reach the military age escape service by emigrating, 40,000 are disqualified, 13,000 are excused, 20,000 enter for a year only, 250,000 enter the active service and the remainder are enrolled in the Landsturm or Ersatz reserve. These are round figures. The training of two or three years with the colors is an education for the young men and one of great practical value to them. Of the German officers about one-quarter are from the cadet schools and the others from civil life. But political and personal influence are powerless to secure appointments. None but young men are admitted to the commissioned ranks and their selection depends entirely upon their character, capacity and adaptability to command. The incapables are weeded out remorselessly and the higher the rank the more vigorous the requirements. The average cost of the German soldier is \$270 per man, and \$3.00 per head of population. Our men cost \$1,500 per annum and the cost per head of population is \$2. Germany practices the most rigid economy in every detail, while we are lavish in our expenditures of a similar character. Efficiency and not individual comfort and convenience is the German motto. We can never have a properly organized system of military defense in this country until we get rid of some of the current fallacies demonstrated to be such by all experiences. It is not true that Army life is demoralizing, except when there is lax discipline and inefficient training. The commercial growth of Germany in recent years is proof positive that she suffers no disadvantage from her system of universal military training. On the contrary, it is of the greatest advantage to individuals and thus to the nation.

NEW BUILDINGS AT FORT RILEY.

Many of the readers of this paper no doubt wonder what is being accomplished at Fort Riley, Kas., with the appropriation of nearly a million dollars allotted for construction purposes at that place.

Commencing with the Cavalry side of the garrison, there are now in process of erection two double troop barracks, one on each side of the mess hall and facing the flag staff. The building on the east side of the hall is nearly ready for occupancy; the one on the west has hardly gotten beyond the foundation as yet, as it is being built over a deep ravine so that the foundation walls are nearly twenty-five feet high before the structure proper commences. These two buildings will, when finished, completely surround the Cavalry parade with barracks and officer's quarters, and give a handsome appearance to the place.

The old barracks are being made more commodious by the addition of a wing, thus giving them a "T" shape, and providing kitchens, and better accommodations for the increased strength of the troops, the abolishment of the general mess having made this necessary.

The rows of troops stables are being increased in numbers by having two stables added to the west group, and when completed there will be accommodations for the horses of twelve troops. The hills in front of the new groups of stables are being graded away, the earth being used to fill the deep ravine on the west side of the mess hall, thus making the stables visible from the parade ground.

The work on the bachelor officers' quarters, three field and one double set of line officers' quarters, is in progress on that side of the garrison; with the exception of the chapel, the bachelors' quarters will have the most ornate appearance of any building in the post, and is most excellently located on Arnold avenue and in prolongation of the row of field officers' quarters.

All interested in the beauty and permanency of the post are looking forward to the time when the ancient wooden structure, once the commissary and quartermaster storehouses, will be torn down, as they are an eyesore to the place when compared to the substantial stone structures situated all about them, notwithstanding the fact that to tear them down would mean the construction of other buildings to replace them.

The old bakery under the mess hall having been found inadequate, is being replaced by a new one, modern in every feature and of a much greater daily capacity than the old one located on Barry avenue near the road leading to the quartermaster's corral.

In the Artillery sub-post the following buildings are under construction: One Artillery barracks for the accommodation of 160 men, to be completed in a few

days. The foundation for its counterpart has been laid. These barracks are north and south of the Administration building, and when completed will fill all the sites for Artillery barracks contemplated in the original plans for that post.

The row of Artillery stables now reaches the "hog-back" stable, now nearly completed, having been built east of the original row, and the foundation for another has been laid across the ravine on the "hog-back" proper. The row when completed will contain nine stables. Their general outward appearance is identical, and is very substantial.

One gun-shed is nearly ready for roofing, the foundation for another is already laid, and the site of the third staked ready to commence excavations as soon as the weather permits; the site of the last is on the "hog-back" directly in front of the new stables.

The excavation for the foundation of one set of line officers' quarters is complete, and the materials for the erection of two field and two line officers' quarters is on the ground, five buildings in all, and when completed all the available sites on Schofield Circle will be occupied by handsome quarters.

The old Artillery barracks are to have an addition of a wing in rear sufficient to make them spacious and roomy for the increase in the strength of the batteries since their erection.

An appropriation has been received to cover the expense of filling the deep ravine between the Artillery barracks and stables. This will greatly enhance the beauty of that post and is absolutely necessary, as the sites of two gun-sheds is such that the ravine must be filled for use as battery parks.

The buildings are all being constructed of rock quarried on the reservation, of a quality far better than any heretofore used, as it is white and harder than that in the older buildings. The interiors are being beautifully finished, steel ceilings are being put in these lower rooms of the barracks buildings, and the plumbing is handsome, durable, and of the latest known patents. Contractors have experienced difficulty in obtaining the kind of flooring required, and there has been some delay from this cause.

All barracks and buildings which were built without basements are now being supplied, as it is intended to heat all the buildings of the post by individual heaters, abolishing the central steam heating plant for greater economy. It might be well to remark that the consumption of coal daily for a week during the coldest weather this winter was 43,160 pounds.

Bids were twice rejected as excessive for the construction of quarters for non-commissioned staff officers and have been again advertised for.

It is thought by Army authorities that a few years may see the erection of a regimental post for infantry at Fort Riley. The hill known as the "hog-back" has all the natural features for an ideal regimental post.

The snow and cold weather has practically made the suspension of work on the new buildings imperative, but the interior work and construction of basements still is being carried on, and the advent of spring will see the work on the new buildings commenced with increased vigor.

The work of construction has been carried on under the personal supervision of Capt. George O. Cress, Quartermaster, 4th Cavalry, and to those who know that hustling and energetic officers, it is patent that it is being done well, and in exact accordance with specifications.

FIELD ARTILLERY BOARD.

In the promulgation of G.O. No. 60, A.G.O., June 25, 1902, which establishes at Fort Riley, Kas., in the Artillery Sub-Post, a body to be known as the "Field Artillery Board," there stepped into official existence, so far as the Army is concerned, a most important factor on all matters pertaining to the Field Artillery. In line with the re-armament of the Field Artillery it would seem to be the policy of the War Department, in constituting this board, to give this branch of the Service the attention that has long been its due. Indeed, its functions are as important as those of the Coast Artillery, which already has two boards that inquire, report upon and look into its needs, namely: the Artillery Board at Fort Monroe and the Torpedo Board at Fort Totten.

The present members of the board are: Major W. H. Coffin, battalion commander, president, Capt. Granger Adams, Peyton C. March, William Lassiter, William J. Snow, members; and Capt. Clarence H. McNeil, recorder. This number, however, will be increased by one, presumably this year, upon the arrival of another battery to take station there, five batteries being the prescribed garrison of the Artillery subpost and school. (Quarters for the 5th Battery are already in process of construction, although not beyond the first stage). To this board are referred all matters of importance to that arm of the Service which it represents.

A perusal of a portion of G.O. No. 9, A.G.O., S. of 1902, will indicate to the most casual observer its extensive scope of action. The order says in part: "That the Artillery Corps shall compose two branches, * * * and the Field Artillery as that portion accompanying an army in the field, and including field and light artillery proper, horse artillery, siege artillery, mountain artillery and also machine gun batteries." From this it may be seen that the field of subjects that come under its vision, from time to time, is of a very comprehensive character, requiring in consequence no little diversified knowledge for their proper consideration. In but very few instances is the armament or equipment of any of the batteries above named, similar, and in the consideration of questions involving the best interests of the Service in each particular case, especially where an outlay of money is necessary, tests must be thoroughly practical and the results convincing, for upon its report the War Department usually bases its action.

Heretofore when some new device was recommended for the use of field batteries, it was the custom of the Secretary of War to send a sample or samples, to one or more batteries for trial, usually upon the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, in whose department the innovation more than often originated. As a rule one or more of the batteries at Fort Riley were selected for the purpose; not solely because of the fact, that at that point is located the Field Artillery School, but in many instances, it may be presumed, from the exceptional advantages that station affords for practical work, of no matter what character. Colonel Wallace F. Randolph, Chief of Artillery, one of our most progressive and well informed Artillery officers, commanded this same subpost, prior to the Spanish-American War, and it is fairly safe to assume that he is aware of the value it possesses as an experimental station, as well as its ideal

character as the scene of the Field Artillery Board's labors.

Schemes of instruction for field batteries, both theoretical and practical, receive a goodly share of its attention, and even these subjects are as far as possible subjected to a practical working before leaving the recorder's hands. The recent schedule for the instruction, examination and classification of gunners of the Field Artillery, as embodied in G.O. No. 26, A.G.O., S. of 1902, it is understood, is the result of its labors. Reports and facts as gleaned by our military attachés abroad, that pertain to the Field Artillery, also receive its attention.

In the recent adoption of the new gun for the Field Artillery and in the establishment of the "Field Artillery Board," which has at heart the welfare of the arm of the service it represents, that branch of the Service has practically stepped from under the shade of mediaevalism into the light of a progressive present. They are significant of the advancement that is being made along all lines in the Army, and bode much for the future for the Field Artillery, which is, in the armies of the European powers, constantly watched and improved upon, and kept on the highest plane known to the modern science of war.

WRECK OF THE LEYDEN.

While on her way from Porto Rico to Newport, R.I., on Jan. 21, steaming at slow speed in a dense fog and heavy sea, the U.S. tug Leyden, in command of Lieut. Chester Wells, ran on the south ledges at Block Island, and became a total wreck. Those on board, which numbered thirty-three souls, were rescued with great difficulty and one of their number, Seaman Leyland, it is reported, was so seriously injured that he is not expected to live.

During the night of Jan. 20, the Leyden sighted Shinnecock light, and laid off it until daylight, when Montauk light was picked up. Soon after the fog set in so thick that it was impossible to see more than twenty-five feet ahead.

Lieutenant Wells had intended to shape his course two miles to the south of the light, towards Point Judith. While moving cautiously, breakers were suddenly seen dead ahead and before the Leyden could be backed, the heavy seas lifted the vessel bodily on the rocks. Seas broke over the vessel and she pounded heavily, and it was at once realized that nothing could be done for the vessel, and that every effort was needed to save the lives of those on board.

A boat was lowered, and nine men landed with great difficulty, their boat being smashed, it is reported. The life saving stations at New Shoreham and West Side were notified, and shot lines over the Leyden, which enabled the remainder of the crew to be rescued by the breeches buoy without accident.

The Leyden was an iron seagoing tug, schooner rigged, 137 feet long, with a breadth of twenty-six feet. She had a speed of ten knots and was known as an able sea boat. She was returning home from service with the Caribbean fleet at the time of her wreck. Her regular crew was sixteen men, and she was bringing home seventeen men from other ships.

TABLETS AT ANNAPOLIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

What sort of infernal nonsense is this anyhow? A bill in Congress to erect a tablet in the Naval Academy grounds to the memory of "Amelia Pinckney, an American Poetess"! What did Amelia effuse, and how is the knowledge that she did so effuse likely to inspire the youthful ardor of the midshipmen?

Also another tablet to show where the home was of "Daniel Dulany, Jr., Father of American Industries." Where did he get that title? What did he do, and why should he be commemorated in the United States Naval Academy?

More tablets are to mark a Camp of Lafayette, the residence of T. Johnson, another of Samuel Chase, the Quarters of an Arcadian Colony, and so on.

Now, in the name of common sense, hasn't there been enough real history made on that spot by the men who began their careers there, to protect it from such imbecilities as this? What have Amelia and the rest to do with the Navy? No doubt it is praiseworthy for the inhabitants of Maryland to put up tablets to their celebrities, but haven't they got any room elsewhere in their State, that they now want to grab the ground which we are laboriously digging out of Annapolis harbor, because no available *terra firma* can possibly be discovered elsewhere on the coast? That territory is not Maryland's. It belongs to the United States and to the United States Navy, and all the memorials in it should be Navy memorials.

If these tablets are erected it will simply remain for midshipmen—in ways which it is needless here to suggest to them—to see to it that they are properly respected. Strange things sometimes come up on anchors let down in the Severn River. Meanwhile, where is the statue to George Bancroft, founder of the Naval Academy?

PARK BENJAMIN.

"The Social Comedy" is a handsome folio volume of full page drawings by such artists as C. Allen Gilbert, T. K. Hanna, Jr., C. D. Gibson, Henry Holt, Otto Cushing, Bayard Jones, Peter Newell, Kemble, and the many others who have given to "Life" its distinctive character as a periodical offering the cleverest pictorial comment on the life of the day. Accompanying the illustrations are the humorous and often shrewdly philosophical comments on modern men, women, and manners, which they serve to illumine. Published by the Life Publishing Company, New York.

Under the title "Retrospect and Prospect" Little, Brown and Co., Boston, publish a volume containing eight essays by Capt. A. T. Mahan, U.S.N., which had previously appeared in various magazines, and which, as he explains, serve as a connecting link between his earlier and his later works. Among the essays of special interest in this collection is an appreciative study of the character of the late Rear Admiral Sampson.

The Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, has added its protest to that of the New York Shipbuilding Company, against the awarding of the contracts for building the armored cruisers Washington and Tennessee, for the reasons given last week.

THE SEVENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably, with minor amendments, H.R. 14375, to authorize the President to appoint Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam to the grade of major general, U.S.A., on the retired list. The Committee recite the distinguished and gallant record of General Merriam and say: "The Committee is assured that it was the intention of President McKinley to promote General Merriam to the grade of major general before his retirement through the expected voluntary retirement of another officer. The failure of the promised promotion resulted from the fact that the expected voluntary retirement of another officer did not take place; hence there was no vacancy. In view of the facts set forth, it is the unanimous recommendation of this Committee that this bill should pass as an act of justice to a most able, gallant, and meritorious officer of long and distinguished service."

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably, with minor amendments H. R. 15243, to authorize the President to appoint Kensey J. Hampton captain and quartermaster in the Army. In their report the Committee state that Captain Hampton served as assistant quartermaster, U.S. Vols., from June 7, 1900, to June 30, 1901, when he was mustered out under the act of Feb. 2, 1901. President McKinley appointed Captain Hampton to the same grade and staff in which he served in the Volunteer Army. He was on duty in the Philippines on General Wheaton's staff, and acting depot quartermaster for the Department of Northern Luzon, and was ordered up for physical examination before a board in Manila, which reported him disqualified on account of a defect in the left eye. However, in two subsequent examinations by specialists no serious defect could be found, and the Surgeon General waived the report of the first board and cleared his physical record. After the report of the first board, and before Captain Hampton's arrival in the States after his muster out, Alvin A. Barker, 26th U.S. Vols., was appointed to the place for which Hampton had failed to qualify; eight days after, Captain Barker resigned without ever going on duty, and Capt. Eugene F. Ladd, of the U.S. Cavalry, was detailed to fill the place made vacant. It appears, therefore, that, while the law was technically complied with, really the place was never filled as contemplated by the act of Feb. 2, 1901, and Captain Hampton, who was appointed to this place by President McKinley, was kept from filling it by an error in the report of the board which examined him. It also appears that of all those designated for appointment by the late President McKinley in the various staff departments Captain Hampton was the only one who did not receive his commission. The Committee are of the opinion that this bill is exceedingly meritorious, and therefore recommend its passage.

Reporting favorably on S. 1168, to restore and retire Edward L. Bailey, with the rank of captain of Infantry, the Senate Committee on Military Affairs state that they consider that Captain Bailey has been dealt with harshly and more severely than his long, faithful, and honorable record in the Volunteer and Regular Services justifies; and in view of the unreliability of a witness, and of the inaccuracy of other evidence produced before the court-martial, resulting in his dismissal, the Committee believe it is only just and right to make this an exceptional case. Captain Bailey was appointed 2d lieutenant, 4th U.S. Infantry, March 7, 1867, captain, December 4, 1891, received the brevets of 1st lieutenant, captain, major and lieutenant colonel for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Gettysburg, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks and Bull Run. He was dismissed the Service by sentence of general court-martial Oct. 15, 1893.

Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, has submitted to the Senate an amendment proposing to appropriate \$39,795.34 to pay the claim of the Cuban Submarine Telegraph Company for expenses incurred in repairing damage done to its cables by United States war vessels during the recent war between the United States and Spain, intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill.

The House has passed S. 1115, authorizing the President to revoke G.C.O. No. 93, A.G.O., Nov. 15, 1875, dismissing Lieut. Francis S. Davidson, 9th Cav., from the Army, to issue him a certificate of discharge of that date, and to appoint him a 1st lieutenant, mounted, and place him on the retired list. Representative Lawrence stated that his conviction by court-martial on a charge of breaking arrest and gambling was not warranted by the facts, and that there were many testimonials to his excellent military record.

The House has agreed to an omnibus claim resolution, H. Res. 362, referring to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts some 85 different claims, amounting in all to \$391,886, arising chiefly out of the Civil War, for stores furnished, supplies, etc., all of which had been favorably reported separately by the Committee on War Claims. The House also considered in Committee of the Whole and laid aside with favorable recommendation, H.R. 9632, appropriating \$3,500 to pay claims of certain citizens of Virginia for damages to their property incident to the encampment at Manassas and march from Camp Alger to Thoroughfare Gap, Virginia, as recommended by a board of officers appointed for the consideration of claims for damages to property by Volunteer soldiers during the war with Spain. The board was composed of Lieut. Col. Frank A. Cook, Major F. J. Deffry, Major Chase Foster and 1st Lieut. W. H. Simons.

The House has received from the Secretary of War an estimate of appropriation for shooting galleries and ranges at Fort Crook.

The Senate recently passed the following bill: S. 9095, "Be it enacted, etc., That the appointment of an enlisted man or apprentice as a commissioned officer or pay clerk shall not be regarded as a discharge from his enlistment; and any enlisted man or apprentice who has been, or may be, so appointed may, upon the honorable termination of his service under such appointment, be permitted to serve out his enlistment, and upon honorable discharge therefrom shall be entitled to the benefits of continuous service under the conditions prescribed in Section 16 of the act approved March 3, 1899, entitled 'An act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States.'"

The following items were included in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, H.R. 16021, as it passed the Senate on Jan. 20: Provided, that from and after the approval of this act the probationary term of cadets in the Revenue Cutter Service shall be three years instead of two years, as now prescribed by law. Provided, that under the direction of the Secretary of War the chief of the Record and Pension Office shall compile, from such official records as are in the possession

of the United States and from such other authentic records as may be obtained by loan from the various States and other official sources, a complete roster of the officers and enlisted men of the Union and Confederate Armies.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has reported, without amendment, H.R. 5756, for the relief of the officers and crew of the United States steamer Charleston, lost in the Philippine Islands Nov. 2, 1890. The Committee on Military Affairs has favorably reported S.R. 138, authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish condemned cannon for a life-sized statue of Gen. Henry Leavenworth, at Leavenworth, Kan.

Mr. Gallinger has submitted to the Senate an amendment providing for the establishment of a nurse corps of trained women nurses for the United States Navy, intended to be proposed by him to the Naval Appropriation bill.

The Senate Committee on the Library has reported, without amendment, H.J. Res. 16, to carry into effect two resolutions of the Continental Congress directing monuments to be erected to the memory of Gens. Francis Nash and William Lee Davidson, of North Carolina. Also S.R. 136, authorizing the purchase of a marble bust of General Lafayette, executed by David D'Angers, with a proposed amendment to appropriate \$2,000 for the purchase of this bust, to be added to the Sundry Civil bill.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.R. 155, Mr. Mason, and H.J. Res. 32, Mr. Mann—Authorizing the Secretary of War to loan certain tents for use of the Knights of Pythias encampment, to be held at St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 24 to 31, 1903.

S. 6966, Mr. Foster—Authorizing the issuance of a certificate of merit to Robert Williams, as of date of March 27, 1856, in recognition of his gallant conduct in protecting the citizens and settlers who escaped the massacre at the Cascades of the Columbia River and in defending the blockhouse at that point for three days against the combined attack of several hundred Indians.

S. 6992, Mr. McComas—To appoint Daniel Clarke, of Maryland, a captain of Cavalry in the U.S.A., with lineal and relative rank, to date from Oct. 30, 1884.

S. 7029, Mr. Hale—Authorizing the appointment of Daniel Clarke, of Maryland, to be a captain of Cavalry in the U.S.A., with lineal and relative rank, to date from Oct. 30, 1884.

S. 7044, Mr. Lodge—To authorize the President to detail officers of the Revenue Cutter Service as superintendents or instructors in the public marine schools, when in his opinion the same may be done without detriment to the public service.

H. Con. Res. No. 71, Mr. Joy—That, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the Navy of the United States, the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House and of the Senate are hereby directed forthwith, and during the second session of this Congress, to prepare and submit to Congress a bill providing for the construction of twenty-five additional battleships, the cost of each of which shall not exceed the sum of \$5,000,000.

H.R. 16795, Mr. Ketchum—To authorize the President to appoint William Neher a second lieutenant in the Army.

H.R. 16877, Mr. Russell—To amend and construe existing pension laws so as to prevent the drawing of pensions by citizens of foreign countries.

H.R. 16875, Mr. Foss—To establish a Naval Militia and define its relations to the General Government.

H.R. 16876, Mr. Foss—To provide for the enrollment and organization of a United States Naval Reserve.

H.R. 16941, Mr. Parker—To amend an act entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes," approved Jan. —, 1903. That it shall be lawful for any State to constitute a veteran membership in its organized militia or National Guard composed of active members thereof who have served faithfully for at least three years and who re-enlist as such veteran members. Any such veteran member shall be entitled to discharge after not less than three months' notice of his desire therefor by him given to his commanding officer; Provided, that no veteran member shall be so entitled to discharge when called into active service by the State or the United States. Such veteran members shall be privates in the company, troop or battery in which they have been active members, unless transferred to some other organization, but may be exempted by the State from drills and other duties when such organization is not called into active service; Provided, however, that such veteran members shall not be exempted from annual inspection and at least three parades in each year, and in case such organization is called into active service such veteran members shall be active members thereof during such service, and subject to all the military duties of active members.

PROPOSED ARMY BILL AMENDMENTS.

The Senate took up and passed on Jan. 15, H.R. 16,567, the bill making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, without material amendment. We gave the substance of the bill in our issues of Jan. 10, page 453, and of Jan. 17, page 471. Before the passage of the bill the clause providing that hereafter purchases of ordnance and ordnance stores and supplies may be made by the Ordnance Department in open market, in the manner common among business men, when the aggregate of the amount required does not exceed \$200 was amended to close with the proviso that "all funds received as the value of military stores transferred by the several staff departments of the Army to the Insular Department of the Philippines shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States and remain available during the fiscal year 1904 for the procurement of like military stores to replace those so transferred," a slight modification of its former reading.

The following intended amendments to the Army Appropriation Bill, H.R. 16,567, have been submitted to the Senate:

By Mr. Perkins: For the purchase of 200 acres of land adjoining the Government reservation at Monterey, Cal., to complete military camp and target grounds, \$11,000. Authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion and under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, to let, by charter party or otherwise, to the highest bidder after public advertisement, for terms of five years, the Army transports belonging to the Quartermaster's Department, and by the terms of said charter parties the Secretary of War shall be authorized to resume possession of said transports whenever in his opinion they are required for military purposes, and such transports so chartered shall carry the flag of the United States, and shall be entitled to registry in proper collection district. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized to contract with the charterers of said Army transports for the transportation of officers and enlisted men of the Army, and employees of the War Department and insular government, and for the conveyance

of military stores and supplies of all kinds, and of baggage between the ports of the United States and its insular possessions. Such contracts to be awarded after due public advertisement to the lowest bidder, and to be in force for periods of five years, unless sooner terminated by reason of the transports being required by the Secretary of War for military purposes. The proceeds of said charter parties shall revert to the appropriation for transportation of the Army for the fiscal year in which such proceeds shall be received. Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to establish a permanent camp ground upon the Nacimiento ranch, of 24,000 acres, in Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties, Cal., as recommended by a board of Army officers in a report of May 19, 1902; appropriates \$300,000 for the purchase of the necessary land.

By Mr. Culberson: Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to establish a permanent camp ground of from eighteen to 25 acres in the vicinity of Fort Sam Houston, Texas; appropriates \$100,000 for the purchase of the necessary land.

By Mr. Hoar: For the purchase and preservation of the battlefield of Ball's Bluff, and the soldiers' burial place there and for putting the same in suitable condition, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, \$5,000.

By Mr. Mitchell: To purchase from the compiler, Francis B. Heitman, the manuscript of the Historical Register, U.S.A., from 1780 to 1901, containing the records of about 70,000 officers, with valuable statistics and data connected therewith, and designed to make two printed volumes of about 900 pages each; appropriates \$3,000 for the purpose; the manuscript to be deposited in the War Department and to be printed by the public printer in an edition of 6,000 copies, 1,000 for the Senate, 2,000 for the House, and 3,000 for the War Department.

By Mr. Bard: For the purchase and improvement of a suitable site for the establishment of a military post in the vicinity of Los Angeles Cal., to be selected by the Secretary of War, \$100,000.

By Mr. Burnham: That the claims of officers of the United States Army, or of persons who may have served as such, and of the heirs at law or legal representatives of such as are deceased, for arrearages of longevity pay, or otherwise, are hereby referred to the United States Court of Claims, and jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon said court to render judgment in all such claims, without regard to the lapse of time, for the amount, if any, found due; and in the adjustment of such claims credit shall be allowed for the full time of service as cadets at the Military Academy at West Point, and as officers or enlisted men in the Army or Navy of the United States, Regular or Volunteer, or both.

Never in the history of the Old Guard of New York, did it hold a more successful social function, than the annual ball it gave on Jan. 22, at the Metropolitan Opera House. The vast building was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the varied uniforms, and the handsome dresses of the women, presented a very beautiful picture. In the midnight march there were officers of the Army and Navy, National Guard, and Naval Militia, veterans of the Grand Army, members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Lafayette Guards, Society of the War of 1812, and other bodies not forgetting the gallant Old Guard in command of Major Briggs. All the committee's were most assiduous in their duties, the music by the Old Guard band was delightful, and the order of twenty-four dances highly enjoyed. There were so many prominent military, naval and civil guests present, that space will not permit us to name them.

We are pleased to note that 1st Lieut. Edwin A. Hickman, 1st U.S. Cav., has been acquitted by court-martial for causing two natives in the Philippines to be immersed in water, for the purpose of obtaining important information. In arriving at the finding and acquittal in this case the court invites attention to the abnormal and disgraceful methods of armed resistance to the authority of the United States; the treachery of the natives generally; the paramount necessity for obtaining information, and the belief on the part of the accused that in the punishment administered he was within the rules of war and under the instructions of superior military authority. We publish the proceedings elsewhere in this issue.

In an article in the December number of the Patriotic Review, Marion Howard says: "If these advocates of the deprivation of the soldiers' rights would exert the same energy and agitation in the direction of a national law to protect the American flag from desecration, there would be some sense as well as patriotism in the movement. To deprive the man who goes forth to defend that flag of the privilege of a glass of beer inside the lines, thus forcing him to seek worse staff and its attachments, is a most absurd and unpatriotic move. Flag bills have been pigeon-holed year by year, until States have been forced to make laws of their own. Nearly every country, save America, has a flag law, and a heavy penalty is attached for the abuse of the national colors. All up for the flag, and the men who follow it."

Because of its delay in delivering within the contract period four torpedo boats ordered by the Spanish Government in 1896, the Clydebank Engineering and Shipbuilding Company of Edinburgh has been sued for damages amounting to \$375,000, the contention being that in consequence of the non-delivery of the vessels, Spain was seriously hampered and suffered heavy losses. If the hampering and losses thus complained of occurred in 1898, we are inclined to believe that the plaintiff should be nonsuited. For if Spain had had those boats in 1898, the chances are that she would not have them to-day. Everybody knows that 1898 was a bad year for Spanish vessels of every type. May it not be, therefore, that instead of suing the contractors for the non-delivery of the torpedo boats, Spain should thank them for it?

The Chief of Artillery has made an urgent recommendation that the grade of "master electrician" be established in the Army, and it is probable that provisions will be made in the Senate for the grade with twenty-five men. It is proposed that the master electricians shall receive seventy-five dollars a month, and shall be chosen by competitive examination from among the electrician sergeants. The creation of the new grade will be an incentive to study. The recommendation seems to meet with the approval of the members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

THE MILITIA BILL

The House on Jan. 19 agreed to the Senate amendments to Representative Dick's bill to promote the efficiency of the militia, H.R. 15345, and it was signed by the President on Jan. 21. As it becomes law it is as follows:

H.R. 15345.—To promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes. Be it enacted, etc., that the militia shall consist of every able-bodied male citizen of the respective States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and every able-bodied male of foreign birth who has declared his intention to become a citizen, who is more than 18 and less than 45 years of age, and shall be divided into two classes—the organized militia, to be known as the National Guard of the State, Territory or District of Columbia, or by such other designations as may be given them by the laws of the respective States or Territories, and the remainder to be known as the Reserve Militia.

Sec. 2. That the Vice-President of the United States, the officers, judicial and executive, of the Government of the United States, the members and officers of each House of Congress, persons in the Military or Naval Service of the United States, all custom-house officers, with their clerks, postmasters and persons employed by the United States in the transmission of the mail, ferry-men employed at any ferry on a post road, artificers and workmen employed in the armories and arsenals of the United States, pilots, mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States, and all persons who are exempted by the laws of the respective States or Territories shall be exempted from militia duty, without regard to age. Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to require or compel any member of any religious organization whose creed forbids its members to participate in war in any form, and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein, in accordance with the creed of said religious organization, to serve in the militia or any armed or volunteer force under the jurisdiction and authority of the United States.

Sec. 3. That the regularly enlisted, organized and uniformed active militia in the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia who have heretofore participated in the annual appropriation provided by section 1661 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, whether known and designated as National Guard, militia or otherwise, shall constitute the organized militia. The organization, armament and discipline of the organized militia in the several States and Territories and in the District of Columbia shall be the same as that which is now or may hereafter be prescribed for the Regular and Volunteer Armies of the United States, within five years from the date of the approval of this act: Provided, that the President of the United States, in time of peace, may by order fix the minimum number of enlisted men in each company, troop, battery, Signal Corps, Engineer Corps and Hospital Corps: And provided further, that any Corps of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry existing in any of the States at the passage of the act of May 3, 1792, which, by the laws, customs or usages of the said States have been in continuous existence since the passage of said act under its provisions and under the provisions of section 232 and sections 1635 to 1660, both inclusive, of title 16 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the militia, shall be allowed to retain their accustomed privileges, subject, nevertheless, to all other duties required by law in like manner as the other militia.

Sec. 4. That whenever the United States is invaded, or in danger of invasion from any foreign nation, or rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, or the President is unable, with the other forces at his command, to execute the laws of the Union in any part thereof, it shall be lawful for the President to call forth, for a period not exceeding nine months, such number of the militia of the State or of the States or Territories or of the District of Columbia as he may deem necessary to repel such invasion, suppress such rebellion, or to enable him to execute such laws, and to issue his orders for that purpose to such officers of the militia as he may think proper.

Sec. 5. That whenever the President calls forth the militia of any State or Territory or of the District of Columbia to be employed in the service of the United States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service is required, not exceeding nine months, and the militia so called shall continue to serve during the time so specified, unless sooner discharged by order of the President.

Sec. 6. That when the militia of more than one State is called into the actual service of the United States by the President he may, in his discretion, apportion them among such States or Territories or to the District of Columbia according to representative population.

Sec. 7. That every officer and enlisted man of the militia who shall be called forth in the manner hereinbefore prescribed and shall be found fit for military service shall be mustered or accepted into the United States Service by a duly authorized mustering officer of the United States: Provided, however, that any officer or enlisted man of the militia who shall refuse or neglect to present himself to such mustering officer upon being called forth as herein prescribed shall be subject to trial by court-martial, and shall be punished as such court-martial may direct.

Sec. 8. The courts-martial for the trial of officers or men of the militia, when in the service of the United States, shall be composed of militia officers only.

Sec. 9. That the militia when called into the actual service of the United States, shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war as the regular troops of the United States.

Sec. 10. That the militia, when called into the actual service of the United States, shall, during their time of service, be entitled to the same pay and allowances as are or may be provided by law for the Regular Army.

Sec. 11. That when the militia is called into the actual service of the United States, or any portion of the militia is accepted under the provisions of this act, their pay shall commence from the day of their appearing at the place of company rendezvous. But this provision shall not be construed to authorize any species of expenditure previous to arriving at such places of rendezvous which is not provided by existing laws to be paid after their arrival at such places of rendezvous.

Sec. 12. That there shall be appointed in each State, Territory and District of Columbia an Adjutant General, who shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the laws of such State, Territory and District, respectively, and make returns to the Secretary of War, at such times and in such form as he shall from time to time prescribe, of the strength of the organized militia, and also make such reports as may be required from time to time by the Secretary of War. That the Secretary of War shall, with his annual report of each year, transmit to Congress an abstract of the returns and reports of the adjutants general of the States, Territories and the District of Columbia, with such observations thereon as he may deem necessary for the information of Congress.

Sec. 13. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to issue, on the requisitions of the governors of the several States and Territories, or of the commanding general of the militia of the District of Columbia, such number of the United States standard service magazine arms, with bayonets, bayonet scabbards, gun slings, belts and such other necessary accoutrements and equipments as are required for the Army of the United States, for arming all of the organized militia in said States and Territories and District of Columbia without charging the cost or value thereof, or any which have been issued since Dec. 1, 1901, or any expense connected therewith, against the allotment to said State, Terri-

tory or District of Columbia, out of the annual appropriation provided by section 1661 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, or requiring payment therefor, and to exchange, without receiving any money credit therefor, ammunition or parts thereof, suitable to the new arms, round for round, for corresponding ammunition suitable to the old arms theretofore issued to said State, Territory or District by the United States: Provided, that said rifles and carbines and other property shall be received for and shall remain the property of the United States and be annually accounted for by the governors of the States and Territories as now required by law, and that each State, Territory and District shall, on receipt of the new arms, turn in to the Ordnance Department of the United States Army, without receiving any money credit therefor, and without expense for transportation, all United States rifles and carbines now in its possession. To provide means to carry into effect the provisions of this section, the necessary money to cover the cost of exchanging or issuing the new arms, accoutrements, equipments and ammunition to be exchanged or issued hereunder is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 14. That whenever it shall appear by the report of inspections, which it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to cause to be made at least once in each year by officers detailed by him for that purpose, that the organized militia of any State or Territory or of the District of Columbia is sufficiently armed, uniformed, and equipped for active duty in the field, the Secretary of War is authorized, on the requisition of the governor of such State or Territory, to pay to the quartermaster general thereof, or to such other officer of the militia of said State as the said governor may designate and appoint for the purpose, so much of its allotment out of the said annual appropriation under section 1661 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, as shall be necessary for the payment, subsistence and transportation of such portion of said organized militia as shall engage in actual field or camp service for instruction, and the officers and enlisted men of such militia while so engaged shall be entitled to the same pay, subsistence and transportation or travel allowances as officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades of the Regular Army are or may hereafter be entitled by law, and the officer so designated and appointed shall be regarded as a disbursing officer of the United States, and shall render his accounts through the War Department to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury for settlement, and he shall be required to give good and sufficient bonds to the United States, in such sums as the Secretary of War may direct, faithfully to account for the safe-keeping and payment of the public moneys so intrusted to him for disbursement.

Sec. 15. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to provide for participation by any part of the organized militia of any State or Territory on the request of the governor thereof in the encampment, maneuvers and field instruction of any part of the Regular Army at or near any military post or camp or lake or seacoast defenses of the United States. In such case the organized militia so participating shall receive the same pay, subsistence and transportation as is provided by law for the officers and men of the Regular Army, to be paid out of the appropriation for the pay, subsistence and transportation of the Army: Provided, that the command of such military post, or camp or of the officers and troops of the United States there stationed shall remain with the regular commander of the post without regard to the rank of the commanding or other officers of the militia temporarily so encamped within its limits or in its vicinity.

Sec. 16. That whenever any officer of the organized militia shall, upon recommendation of the governor of any State, Territory or general commanding the District of Columbia, and when authorized by the President, attend and pursue a regular course of study at any military school or college of the United States such officer shall receive from the annual appropriation for the support of the Army the same travel allowances, and quarters, or commutation of quarters, as which officers of the Regular Army would be entitled if attending such school or college under orders from proper military authority, and shall also receive commutation of subsistence at the rate of one dollar per day while in actual attendance upon the course of instruction.

Sec. 17. That the annual appropriation made by section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, shall be available for the purpose of providing for issue to the organized militia any stores and supplies or publications which are supplied to the Army by any department. Any State, Territory or the District of Columbia may, with the approval of the Secretary of War, purchase for cash from the War Department, for the use of its militia, stores, supplies, material of war, or military publications, such as are furnished to the Army, in addition to those issued under the provisions of this act, at the price at which they were listed for issue to the Army, with the cost of transportation added, and funds received from such sales shall be credited to the appropriations to which they belong and shall not be covered into the Treasury, but shall be available until expended to replace therewith the supplies sold to the States and Territories and to the District of Columbia in the manner herein provided.

Sec. 18. That each State or Territory furnished with material of war under the provisions of this act or former acts of Congress shall, during the year next preceding each annual allotment of funds, in accordance with section 1661 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, have required every company, troop and battery in its organized militia not excused by the governor of such State or Territory to participate in practice marches or go into camp of instruction at least five consecutive days, and to assemble for drill and instruction at company, battalion or regimental armories or rendezvous or for target practice not less than 21 times, and shall also have required during such year an inspection of each such company, troop and battery to be made by an officer of such militia or an officer of the Regular Army.

Sec. 19. That upon the application of the governor of any State or Territory furnished with material of war under the provisions of this act or former laws of Congress, the Secretary of War may detail one or more officers of the Army to attend any encampment of the organized militia, and to give such instruction and information to the officers and men assembled in such camp as may be requested by the governor. Such officer or officers shall immediately make a report of such encampment to the Secretary of War, who shall furnish a copy thereof to the governor of the State or Territory.

Sec. 20. That upon application of the governor of any State or Territory furnished with material of war under the provisions of this act or former laws of Congress, the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, detail one or more officers of the Army to report to the governor of such State or Territory for duty in connection with the organized militia. All such assignments may be revoked at the request of the governor of such State or Territory, or at the pleasure of the Secretary of War.

Sec. 21. That the troops of the militia encamped at any military post or camp of the United States may be furnished such amount of ammunition for instruction in firing and target practice as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, and such instruction in firing shall be carried on under the direction of an officer selected for that purpose by the proper military commander.

Sec. 22. That when any officer, non-commissioned officer or private of the militia is disabled by reason of wounds or disabilities received or incurred in the service of the United States he shall be entitled to all the benefits of the pension laws existing at the time of his service, and in case such officer, non-commissioned officer or private dies in the service of the United States or in returning to his place of residence after being mustered out of such service, or at any time, in consequence of wounds or disabilities received in such service, his widow and children, if any, shall be entitled to all the benefits of such pension laws.

Sec. 23. That for the purpose of securing a list of persons specially qualified to hold commissions in any volunteer force which may hereafter be called for and organized under the authority of Congress, other than a force composed of organized militia, the Secretary of War is authorized from time to time to convene boards of officers at suitable and convenient Army posts in different parts of the United States, who shall examine as to their qualifications for the command of troops or for the performance of staff duties all applicants who shall have served in the Regular Army of the United States, in any of the volunteer forces of the United States, or in the organized militia of any State or Territory or District of Columbia, or who, being a citizen of the United States, shall have attended or pursued a regular course of instruction in any military school or college of the United States Army, or shall have graduated from any educational institution to which an officer of the Army or Navy has been detailed as superintendent or professor pursuant to law after having creditably pursued the course of military instruction therein provided. Such examinations shall be under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, and shall be especially directed to ascertain the practical capacity of the applicant. The record of previous service of the applicant shall be considered as a part of the examination. Upon the conclusion of each examination the board shall certify to the War Department its judgment as to the fitness of the applicant, stating the office, if any, which it deems him qualified to fill, and, upon approval by the President, the names of the persons certified to be qualified shall be inscribed in a register to be kept in the War Department for that purpose. The persons so certified and registered shall, subject to a physical examination at the time, constitute an eligible class for commissions pursuant to such certificates in any volunteer force hereafter called for and organized under the authority of Congress, other than a force composed of organized militia, and the President may authorize persons from this class to attend and pursue a regular course of study at any military school or college of the United States other than the Military Academy at West Point, and to receive from the annual appropriation for the support of the Army the same allowances and commutations as provided in this act for officers of the organized militia: Provided, that no person shall be entitled to receive a commission as a second lieutenant after he shall have passed the age of thirty; as first lieutenant after he shall have passed the age of thirty-five; as captain after he shall have passed the age of forty; as major after he shall have passed the age of forty-five; as lieutenant colonel after he shall have passed the age of fifty; or as colonel after he shall have passed the age of fifty-five: And provided further, that such appointments shall be distributed proportionately, as near as may be, among the various States contributing such volunteer force: And provided, that the appointments in this section provided for shall not be deemed to include appointments to any office in any company, troop, battery, battalion or regiment of the organized militia which volunteers as a body or the officers of which are appointed by the governor of a State or Territory.

Sec. 24. That all the volunteer forces of the United States called for by authority of Congress shall, except as hereinbefore provided, be organized in the manner provided by the act entitled "An Act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war, and for other purposes," approved April 22, 1898.

Sec. 25. That sections 1635 to 1660, both included, of title 16 of the Revised Statutes, and section 232 thereof, relating to the militia, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 26. That this act shall take effect upon the date of its approval.

(Passed by the House of Representatives, June 30, 1902. Passed the Senate, Jan. 14, 1903. Signed by the President, Jan. 21, 1903.)

MILITARY ACADEMY BILL

The bill making appropriations for the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, as reported to the House, carries the following sums: Permanent establishment, \$278,100; extra pay of officers, \$25,834.25; band and general service, \$92,884.42; pay of civilians, \$38,130; current expenses, \$92,478; buildings and grounds, \$83,657; miscellaneous, \$33,190. Total appropriation, \$644,273.67.

The following provisions are included in the bill: That the Secretary of War shall assign an officer of the Army to the Military Academy as associate professor of modern languages, and that such officer, while so serving, shall receive the pay and allowance of a major. That the extra pay provided for enlisted men on special duty at West Point shall not be paid to any enlisted man who receives extra-duty pay under existing laws or Army regulations; that any of the sums appropriated for the department of natural and experimental philosophy, not expended for the purposes named, may be expended for instrument cases, shelves, and fittings, in the lecture room, office, and section rooms used by the department; that all technical and scientific supplies for the departments of instruction of the Military Academy shall be purchased by contract or otherwise, as the Secretary of War may deem best; that \$20,000 of the appropriation made by the act of June 28, 1902, for the support of the Military Academy, under the head of the item "To increase the efficiency of the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York," is hereby made available for the purchase of the "Dassouri" tract of land, containing 220 acres, more or less, adjoining the military reservation at West Point. That the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$10,984 contained in the act approved June 28, 1902, "For increasing the section room and lavatory facilities of the Academy building and furnish same to be immediately available," is hereby made available until expended and applicable for such changes and improvements to the building in addition to those specified at the time that the appropriation was made, as may be found necessary.

Major General Chaffee, in reviewing the proceedings of a G.C.M., in the case of Private Luther E. Tilghman, 35th Co., Coast Art., found guilty of desertion, and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances, and to be confined at hard labor for one year, says: "The record shows that the prisoner did not possess intelligence enough to plead properly and that the court adjourned in order that counsel to the prisoner might be obtained. Two non-commissioned officers of the company to which the accused belongs testify that the prisoner was regarded in the company as incapable of understanding the seriousness of desertion. The testimony further shows that he was regarded as a 'young and unformed boy, with little or no education, slow and hesitating in speech, and rather simple minded.' The depositions of two witnesses which the court admitted as evidence at the trial do not show on their face that they were taken before an officer authorized to administer oaths or take depositions, under the Act of July 27, 1892 (General Orders No. 57, A.G.O., 1892), or a civil officer empowered by law to administer an oath. This evidence should have been excluded from consideration. The findings and sentence of the court are disapproved, and the prisoner will be released from confinement and restored to duty."

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. Joseph W. Graeme, U.S.N., and Miss Ethel Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Robinson, were married on Jan. 18 in Calvary Church, New York City. The bride was given away by her father. Her sister, Miss Gladys Robinson, was the maid of honor, Mrs. Herbert Thompson the matron of honor, and Miss Isabel Nash, Miss Margaret Beaman, Miss Carol Eidlitz and Miss Edith Robinson, a cousin of the bride, were the bridesmaids. The best man was Mr. Paul Bedford and the ushers were Lieut. Leonard R. Sargent, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. Louis M. Gulick, U.S.N.; Paym. Henry E. Jewett, U.S.N.; Lieut. T. C. Hart, U.S.N.; Lieut. V. S. Houston, U.S.N.; Mr. Lee Hunt and Mr. George Putnam. The bride's gown of white crepe de Chine was trimmed with duchess lace, and her tulle veil was held in place by a coronet of orange blossoms. Following the ceremony there was a reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, No. 23 East 21st street. Lieutenant Graeme and his bride will reside in Washington, where he is on duty.

Miss Augusta Beverly Robinson, second daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. E. Randolph Robinson and granddaughter of the late John Jay, was married at St. Thomas' Church, New York city, Jan. 17, to Comdr. Louis Wentworth Peckington Chetwynd, R.N., now of the British Admiralty Office, son of the late Captain the Honorable Henry Weyland Chetwynd, and grandson of the sixth Viscount Chetwynd. The marriage ceremony, which was accompanied by a full choral service of the vested choir, was witnessed by many people prominent in New York society. The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Sires, rector of the church, and the Rev. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church, were the officiating clergymen.

We have received some additional facts concerning the marriage of Major Charles W. Mason, 4th U.S. Inf., and Miss Marion T. Haywood, at Raleigh, N.C., Jan. 16, which we briefly noted last week. The wedding was the brilliant social event of the winter in Raleigh, and was very largely attended, many persons of prominence being among the guests. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's mother, and the beautiful old mansion, filled with interesting curios, handsome statuary and valuable art treasures, presented an appearance of rare attractiveness for the occasion. Decorations of stately palms, trailing smilax, bamboo ferns, and a profusion of cut flowers adorned the halls and drawing rooms, the effect being heightened by the radiance of shaded lights that lent a glow of festivity and joyousness to the scene. A stringed orchestra discoursed soft and sweet strains throughout the evening. The ceremony took place in the front drawing room before an improvised altar on which burned many lights. The bride passed to the altar through a ribboned aisle, being accompanied by her mother, who gave her away. The groom was attended by Col. Curle A. Woodruff, U.S.A. Rev. M. M. Marshall, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, was the officiating clergyman. After the ceremony the bridal party repaired to the library, where an informal reception was held. The bride is the youngest surviving daughter of Mrs. Julia O. Haywood, and of the late Dr. Richard B. Haywood, an eminent practitioner, who for many years was in the front rank of the medical profession in North Carolina, and by ties of kindred she is connected with a very numerous family relationship in this and other States. She is described as a strikingly handsome brunette, tall and graceful, with an unaffected charm of manner at once high bred and gracious in its cordiality. Major Mason is a son of Brig. Gen. John S. Mason, U.S.A. The array of presents included a superb service, the gift of her mother, and all the smaller articles of silverware, cut glass, china and bric-a-brac.

The engagement is announced of Miss Agnes C. Asserson, daughter of Admiral and Mrs. P. C. Asserson, U.S.N., to Justin R. Swift, son of Capt. William Swift, U.S.A.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Pansy Towner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Towner, to Lieut. Leonard J. Mygat, U.S.A. The ceremony will take place at St. Bartholomew's Church, Pacific street, near Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., on Jan. 31, at 5 p.m.

Capt. Edward Anderson, 7th U.S. Cav., and Miss Henrietta Sands, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Preston B. Sands, were married in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 20, at the family residence in Connecticut avenue. The bride's sister, Jane McCue Sands, and Henrietta Fitch, two little girls, held white ribbons forming an aisle through which the bridal party passed. Capt. Matthew C. Butler, jr., 7th Cav., U.S.A., and Lieut. Chauncey B. Humphrey, 3d Inf., U.S.A., were the groomsmen, and the maid of honor was Miss Frances Virginia Sands. The best man was Major Otto L. Hein, 3d Cav., U.S.A. The bride wore a long train gown of rich white satin, with garniture of point lace. A tulle veil, held in place by a spray of orange blossoms and diamond and pearl ornaments, among them a diamond bow knot pin, a gift of the groom. Her bouquet was of bride roses. The bride is a granddaughter of the late Admiral Sands, and a niece of Capt. J. H. Sands, U.S.N., now stationed at League Island, Pa.

The marriage of Miss Martha Hoy, daughter of Pay Insptr. James Hoy, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hoy, to Mr. Pierre Rogestvsky, second secretary of the Russian embassy, took place Jan. 20 at the Hoy residence, on Connecticut avenue, Washington, D.C., in the presence of fifty-six guests. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Father Hotovitsky, pastor of the recently completed Greek church of St. Nicholas, New York city. At its conclusion the newly married couple partook of the wedding breakfast, received the congratulations of the company and then drove out to Chevy Chase, where they have taken a house for the rest of the winter. The arrangements were marked by the greatest simplicity, although all the elaborate features that accompany the solemnization of the Greek marriage rite were not lacking. The bride, in a trailing robe of white satin and lace, carrying a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley, and wearing throughout the ceremony the jewel-studded silver crown obligatory for both groom and bride, and the groom, clad in his court costume and wearing several orders and decorations, were the central figures. The bride's father and the Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini, the latter acting as father of honor to the bridegroom, were near the couple, whose witnesses were Mr. Theodore Hansen, first secretary; Lieutenant Colonel Raspopov, military agent, and Mr. M. Routkowsky, financial agent, members of the Russian embassy staff, for the bridegroom, and Major Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C., John Van Ness Philip and John Woolsey for the bride. Six witnesses to the marriage are required by the Russian law, and prior to the beginning of the ceremony these friends of the bridegroom acted as ushers in find-

ing places that the majority of the guests could watch the rite in progress. The guests at the wedding included the Russian embassy staff, the Russian consul general at New York and Chicago, representative of the State Department, relatives of the bride and personal friends of the couple in resident society. Mr. and Mrs. Rogestvsky contemplate a European tour next summer, which will include a visit to the relatives of the former in Russia.

Lieut. F. W. Coleman, 13th U.S. Inf., was married on Dec. 8 last, at Baltimore, Md., by the Rev. E. S. Holloway, of New York, to Blanche Lippincott Forbes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Forbes, of Baltimore.

The engagement is announced of Miss Emma Craik Dunham, daughter of Major Bradford Dunham, of Montgomery, Ala., to Lieut. John Wall Norwood, 23d Inf. The wedding will take place at St. John's Episcopal church, Montgomery, Feb. 18, 1903.

Lieut. Eli T. Fryer U.S.N., and Miss Edna Ella Smith, daughter of Capt. J. A. B. Smith, U.S.N., were married at the navy yard, New York, Jan. 14.

Miss Henrietta Webster, daughter of Capt. Harrie Webster, U.S.N., and Mrs. Webster, was married on Jan. 14, at Richmond, Va., to Mr. Hugh Skipworth.

Lieut. Alfred McC. Wilson, 20th U.S. Inf., and Miss Edythe Pardee, sister of Lieut. Austin Pardee, 20th U.S. Inf., were married on Dec. 31 last at Highland Park, Ill.

Chief Btsn. J. J. Killin, U.S.N., is receiving the congratulation of friends on the announcement of his engagement to a well known and popular young lady of Portsmouth, N.H.

The marriage of Lieut. Presley M. Rixey, jr., U.S. M.C., and Miss Lillian Stearns took place Jan. 9 at the home of the bride at Culpeper, Va. The house was beautifully decorated with flowers and potted plants. Rev. Carter Page performed the ceremony. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Franklin Stearns of Culpeper county. Lieut. and Mrs. Rixey are now in Washington D.C.

RECENT DEATHS.

Miss Rosa M. Nourse, daughter of the late Major Charles J. Nourse, U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 14.

Mrs. Elizabeth W. Smith, mother of Lieut. Clarke S. Smith, Corps of Engineers, and of Mrs. Robert London, widow of the late Captain London, 5th U.S. Cav., died at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 19.

Mr. Benjamin W. Wells, who died at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 31, 1902, in his 67th year, was the father of Lieut. Benjamin W. Wells, jr., U.S.N.

Miss Bettie H. Maury, daughter of the late Matthew F. Maury, a former commander in the Navy, died at Richmond, Va., Jan. 8.

Col. Charles C. Gilbert, U.S.A., retired, a gallant veteran, died at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 17, of pneumonia. He was born in Zanesville, Ohio, March 1, 1822, and leaves a widow and three children: Charles C. Gilbert, of Chicago, Ill.; Impon P. Gilbert, of South Dakota, and Mrs. Gresham, wife of Major John C. Gresham, 6th U.S. Cav. Colonel Gilbert will be buried in Louisville, Ky. Colonel Gilbert entered the U.S. Military Academy as a cadet July 1, 1842, and was graduated as a brevet 2d lieutenant, 3d Infantry, July 1, 1846, and was promoted 2d lieutenant Sept. 27 of the same year, being assigned to the 1st Infantry. He reached a captaincy Dec. 8, 1855, and subsequently served as major, 19th and 28th Infantry, lieutenant colonel 7th Infantry, and colonel of the 17th Infantry. He was retired March 1, 1886. For gallant conduct at Springfield, Mo., and Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., he received a commission of brigadier general of Volunteers, and the thanks of Congress. He also received the brevet of major for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Shiloh; lieutenant colonel for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Richmond, Ky., and colonel for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Perryville, Ky.

Robert P. Jacobs, oldest member of the Danville (Ky.) bar, and for twenty years president of the Boyle National Bank, in that city, died there suddenly Jan. 17. His brother, Lieut. Col. J. W. Jacobs, U.S.A., is stationed at Fort Smith, Ark.

Lieut. Frederick W. Greenleaf, U.S.N., retired, died at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 21. He entered the Naval Academy, July 20, 1863, and was graduated in 1867. He served on the Quinnebaug, on the South Atlantic Station, in the Darien expedition of 1870-2, on the Monocacy on the Asiatic Station 1873-7, on the Wyoming, 1878-81, and on the Michigan, 1881-3. He was retired April 30, 1884. Lieutenant Greenleaf just previous to his death was on duty at the branch Hydrographic Office, Savannah, Ga. He was reported to be dangerously ill on Jan. 17, and his recovery was then considered doubtful. About Jan. 10 he was taken from his boarding house to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius F. Moses, close friends. As he grew worse he determined to write to his divorced wife, living in Carroll county, Ill., to come to him for a second marriage ceremony. The letter was sent and she complied with the request, leaving by the first train. On her arrival there she was driven to the Moses residence. Immediately A. Noble Jones, a justice of the peace was summoned, and performed the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Moses being the witnesses. He was later removed to a hospital where he died. Mrs. Greenleaf was formerly Miss Mary Irvine, and she married the Lieutenant some thirty years ago. Several children were born to them, but these had died and about five years ago an unfortunate estrangement grew up between husband and wife and they were separated in Augusta, Me. A formal divorce was granted in the superior court of Richmond county, Lieutenant Greenleaf continuing to reside there and Mrs. Greenleaf returning to her home in Illinois. It was through the tactful and friendly offices of a lady in Savannah, who had long known Lieutenant and Mrs. Greenleaf, that they were brought together at last and reunited before the husband was no more. He was conscious almost to the last and the presence of his wife seemed to cheer him even as he died. The funeral is to take place at Mount Carroll, Carroll county, Ill., the home of his wife. The body, accompanied by the widow and Mr. F. S. Greenleaf, a brother of the deceased left Savannah Jan. 20. Mrs. Simon W. Greenleaf, of Savannah, Ill., is the mother of Lieutenant Greenleaf. She is still living, at a very old age.

Mrs. Wood, wife of Major O. E. Wood, U.S.A., military attaché at Tokio, Japan, in a recent letter to a friend in the United States, relative to the sad death of United States Minister A. E. Buck says: "In the

midst of royal gifts of flowers, under the American flag, lay all that was mortal of a grand, good man. Silently he was borne from the church by sailors and marines from the Princeton, and followed by a vast concourse of mourners, was carried to the station, where a special train was waiting to carry the body to Yokohama. There it will rest in the Marine Hospital vault, under the flag he served so well, until about Jan. 1, when Colonel Wood has been ordered by the War Department to accompany it to America. After the interment in Washington, he will go to Atlanta with dear Mrs. Buck and Miss Kimball and leave her among the friends of a lifetime."

The death of Mr. A. Christiansen, master mechanic at the Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., on Jan. 16, is announced by Col. J. P. Farley, the commanding officer of the Arsenal, who, in an official order, says: "The Ordnance Department has not only lost an able, tried and faithful servant, but one who has rendered invaluable service in every detail of the work with which he has been charged at the gun factory for many years; one whose ingenuity, mechanical skill and ability has been daily evidenced during his entire period of service, not only here, but as well at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass., from which place he was called to a greater responsibility and higher position. All associated with Mr. Christiansen will bear witness to his dignity, urbanity and courtesy of manner on all occasions, and to his integrity of character and devotion to duty. In an official report from this arsenal, dated Nov. 27, 1900, to the Chief of Ordnance, U.S. Army, the following appears: 'Master Mechanic A. Christiansen, M.E., has rendered most valuable service in connection with the construction of the 16-inch gun during the past year. Mr. Christiansen has had constant and immediate supervision of the installation of the plant for the manufacture of the gun, designed the shrinkage furnace, prepared all estimates, and has been directly responsible for the conduct of all operations.' He has been stricken at his post in the prime of life, prematurely aged by responsibility and arduous physical and mental labor in the service of the Government."

Lieut. William L. Flanagan, 2d Battery, N.G.N.Y., died suddenly in New York city Jan. 18. He first entered the Service as a private in Co. B, 7th Regiment, in June, 1878, and was elected 2d lieutenant in the 2d Battery Dec. 20, 1890, and 1st lieutenant June, 1894. During the war with Spain he organized the 4th Battery of N.Y. Volunteers, and was appointed its captain. He was very popular in the battery, and its members deeply deplore his loss. He took a great interest in military affairs.

Thomas Bralee, who died at Monterey, Cal., Jan. 15, is said to be the last survivor but one of the group of men from the U.S.S. Cyane who raised the first United States flag over California in 1846. The only survivor now is William Hill, of Honesdale, Pa., who, at 78, is still as hale and hearty as a man of 50.

Robert Packer Linderman, member of one of the oldest families in the Lehigh Valley, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and director in many great corporations, and many times a millionaire, died at Bethlehem, Pa., Jan. 21, from septic poisoning, despite every effort of noted specialists.

Ex-Justice William Rumsey, who died this week in New York, served gallantly during the Civil War as an assistant adjutant general of Volunteers, being wounded at Fair Oaks. He was brevetted lieutenant colonel for distinguished service.

Frank Green, private, 54th Co., Fort Totten, committed suicide Jan. 20, by inhaling gas in the Hotel Montgomery, Jersey City. He was found dead on the bed, dressed in full uniform. Green left a sealed and stamped letter addressed to Miss Lillian Fitzgerald, 271 East 85th street, Manhattan. The letter was mailed.

PERSONALS.

Capt. W. Lassiter, Art. Corps, U.S.A., has left Petersburg, Va., for Fort Riley, Kas.

Naval Constr. R. P. Hobson, U.S.N., has been ordered to the navy yard at Puget Sound for duty.

Mrs. W. P. Rogers, wife of Col. W. P. Rogers, 30th U.S. Inf., is residing at 165 West 4th street, Winona, Minn.

A son was born on Christmas Day, Dec. 25, 1902, to Lieut. and Mrs. G. Arthur Hadsell, of the 19th U.S. Inf.

Capt. George C. Reiter, U.S.N., who has been on waiting orders, will on Feb. 2 next, assume command of the recruiting rendezvous in New York city.

Capt. Harry L. Peters, A.Q.M., is a recent arrival at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and has taken charge of Quartermaster matters at that post.

During the absence of Judge Gray, Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A., presided at the anthracite strike inquiry in Philadelphia, Pa., on Jan. 12.

Pay Director H. M. Denniston, rear admiral, U.S.N., retired, formerly residing at Dobbs Ferry, N.Y., is now at The Wellington, Madison avenue, New York city.

Major Mason Carter, U.S.A., retired, who has been in Sewanee, Tenn., is spending the winter at 104 Madison avenue, New York city, where he will remain until the end of March, he will then return to Sewanee, Tenn.

Lieutenant General Miles and Mrs. Miles, U.S.A., and party arrived at St. Petersburg, Russia, Jan. 19, from Moscow, after having spent two days in that city. General Miles travelled on a special train and was accompanied by an escort through Manchuria. General Miles after leaving Moscow will visit Berlin, Paris and London.

Vice Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, of the British navy, who arrived in New York from London a few days since, will be extended all privileges by the Navy Department if during his visit in the United States he desires to inspect the details of the various naval establishments.

Gunner George Ford, U.S.N., of the receiving ship Columbia, now stationed at the New York Navy Yard, has been dismissed from the Service by order of President Roosevelt. He left his ship without permission last October and returned in December. Gunner Ford, received his appointment, March 6, 1899.

One of the suits before the Court of Claims is that of Lieut. M. M. Cloud, asst. surgeon, U.S.A., retired, which was filed last August through the firm of George A. and William B. King, attorneys. The suit is to require the Government to give Lieutenant Cloud the rank and pay of captain on the retired list. He served five and one-half years on the active list, and his attorneys claim that he should be retired as a captain.

A daughter was born to the wife of Paymaster R. H. Orr, U.S.N., on Jan. 19.

Comdr. S. P. Comly, U.S.N., is at 26 Newton avenue, Woodbury, N.J.

Miss Elizabeth Young, daughter of General Young, U.S.A., has returned to Washington, D.C., from a visit to friends in New York.

Mr. Marshall Kirkman and Mrs. Kirkman, of Chicago, have been in Washington, D.C., visiting Col. J. T. Kirkman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kirkman.

Mrs. Anderson, wife of Captain A. Van P. Anderson, U.S.A., and her daughter, are visiting Mrs. Edward I. Davis, at 1800 Ninth street, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. J. A. Ruggles, A.C., has joined at Fort Williams, Me., to command the 108th Co., C.A., ordered to sail on Jan. 22 for San Francisco en route to the Philippines.

Lieut. A. M. Mason, Art. Corps, is a recent arrival in Portland, Me., to take charge of the constructing quartermaster's office during the absence on leave of Capt. A. W. Yates, Q.M.

Col. C. L. Davis, 5th U.S. Inf., who sailed from Manila on the Logan Dec. 16 for the United States to await retirement, should be addressed 912 Nineteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Army officers lately registering in New York city were Lieut. J. H. Poole, Murray Hill; Capt. E. V. Bookmiller, Gen. W. H. Bisbee, Capt. E. B. Babbitt, Grand Hotel, and Major Chas. Byrne, Gilsey House.

Misses Marion and Helen Almy, daughters of the late Major William E. Almy, U.S.A., have returned to their home in Philadelphia from a visit to their grandmother, Mrs. Admiral J. J. Almy, in Washington, D.C.

Miss Irene Hare, who is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Craig Lippincott, of West Rittenhouse square, will leave Philadelphia next month for Texas, where she will visit her father, Major L. R. Hare, 12th U.S. Cav.

Lieut. James E. Palmer, U.S.N., is on duty on the U.S.S. Marblehead, which has been preparing for a southern cruise at San Francisco. Mrs. Palmer is at "The Crocker," San Francisco, and will follow the Marblehead on her cruise South.

The Rev. Patrick P. Carey, former assistant pastor of the Church of the Annunciation, at 131st street and Old Broadway, New York city, and chaplain of the Sacred Heart Convent, started for the Philippines this week to serve as a chaplain in the United States Army. He is one of the first secular priests appointed by President Roosevelt.

Admiral Dewey, U.S.N., returned to Washington, D.C., Jan. 17, from the West Indies on the U.S.S. Mayflower. Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Capt. William Swift, Comdr. John E. Pillsbury and Comdr. Nathan Sargent, who served as members of Admiral Dewey's staff during the war games and fleet maneuvers, were also passengers on the vessel.

President Roosevelt has accepted the resignation of George R. D. MacGregor, 1st lieutenant of the 5th Infantry, the resignation to take effect at once. Lieutenant MacGregor was an enlisted man in the Spanish War, serving as a sergeant of Volunteers. Later he was promoted to be 2d lieutenant in the 1st Rhode Island Infantry, and then he became a private in the 26th U.S. Infantry. Promotion again followed, and last September he was appointed a 1st lieutenant in the 5th.

Arthur H. Bradley, of New Jersey, cadet at West Point, is fortunate enough to have had his sentence of dismissal commuted by the President to a punishment of extra duty. Each Saturday until June 12 next, he will have to bear a musket and march up and down in the area barracks at the Academy, and be deprived of all furloughs. His offence is that he, while ill in the hospital, absconded without leave and donned civilian attire. He was tried and sentenced to dismissal from the Service.

"Lieut. John J. Reilly, Med. Dept., U.S.A., leaves Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., for his new station, Jackson Barracks this week," a correspondent writes: "His departure is keenly regretted by his Buffalo friends. He will read a paper before the Buffalo Academy of Medicine entitled 'Universal Diseases Seen in Buffalo, imported from our tropical possessions with demonstrations by patients from Fort Porter.' He was an attending surgeon to the Buffalo Woman's Hospital and his many lectures on the 'Martiniere Disaster' were appreciated by Buffalo's prominent people. Mrs. Reilly and her two little daughters will visit her brother at Creston Villa, Fordham, N.Y."

All roads lead to Rome is an old saying; by accident three retired brigadier generals of the United States Army met the other day on via Nazionale in Rome, Italy: Generals Sawtelle, Harbach and Clous. General Sawtelle, accompanied by his wife and daughter, has taken quarters for the winter at Hotel Prima Vera, via Veneto, Rome, Italy. Gen. and Mrs. A. A. Harbach are at Hotel Lamati, via Nazionale, and expect to go to Florence in a short time. Gen. and Mrs. J. W. Clous are at Hotel Michel, 98 via Torino, for the winter, and expect to go later to the Riviera.

With the opening of the fashionable season in Florida the Tatler, published in St. Augustine by Mrs. Anna M. Marcotte, wife of Capt. Henry Marcotte, U.S.A., retired, reappears in its usual attractive form and replete with matters of interest to the favored visitors at the beautiful resorts of the South. The Tatler ranks among the foremost pleasure resort journals of America. It is cleverly written, superbly illustrated and handsomely printed, and in the fullness and accuracy of its society news it has no superior. From the first two numbers issued since the season began we make the following notes: Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Schofield were among the first cottagers to arrive in St. Augustine, having opened their place early in November. They expect to entertain many friends during the winter, including Mrs. Fuller, wife of the Chief Justice of the United States, Col. Melville A. Cochran, U.S.A., retired, who has a winter home in St. Augustine, received a visit recently from his son, Lieut. Percy M. Cochran, 7th U.S. Inf., who is a student at the War College at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Colonel Cochran's daughter, Miss Kathryn, spent the Christmas holidays at Fort McPherson, Ga., with her sister, Mrs. Bennett, wife of Capt. William C. Bennett, 16th U.S. Inf. Among recent arrivals in St. Augustine are Col. and Mrs. H. A. Barry, of Baltimore, Md., and Dr. J. Speigenthaler, of St. Louis, Mo., the latter of whom served as surgeon of the 12th Missouri Volunteers under Gen. John M. Schofield during the Civil War. Col. George H. Burton, Inspector General's Department, U.S.A., left St. Augustine on Jan. 16 en route to San Francisco on a tour of inspection.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Ernest L. Ruffner, asst. surgeon, U.S.A., on Jan. 12, at Fort Porter, N.Y.

Asst. Surg. Walter Cox, U.S.A., for some time past on temporary duty at Fort Warren, has rejoined at Fort Banks, Mass.

Lieut. C. D. Winn, A.C., has been detailed on the staff of Col. B. K. Roberts, commanding the Artillery District of the Potomac, with station at Fort Washington, Md.

Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Niblack, U.S.N., who has been on duty at the navy yard, New York, is on the sick list, and has been ordered to the general hospital at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, for treatment.

Appointments to the Military Academy were made this week as follows: Edward H. Teal, Little Falls, N.Y.; Warren B. Earl, alt., Vernon Center, N.Y.; R. D. Newman, Bayside, N.Y.; J. A. Smith, N.Y. City; L. L. Tompkins, N.Y. City.

It is reported that the Minister of Marine in Spain has asked Admiral Cervera to undertake the formation of a new General Staff to supervise the expenditure of the large sum of money voted for the protection of the coasts and the creation of a new fleet.

It is due to Mr. John D. Crimmins to say that his only relations to the suit brought by the Government against Augustin Walsh, contractor for a dry dock in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is as surety on the bond of the contractor for the character of whose work he has otherwise no responsibility.

1st Lieut. Harry J. Collins, 9th U.S. Inf., has been sentenced by a court-martial, for offering worthless checks, to be reduced in rank twenty files, his name to appear on the lineal list of 1st lieutenants of Infantry next below 1st Lieut. John H. Page, jr., 6th Inf. The proceedings of the court will be found under our Army head.

Lieut. Col. H. J. Foster, commanding Royal Engineer, Guernsey, who has been appointed British Military Attaché to the United States at Washington, served in the Egyptian War of 1882, and was present at the action at Kassassin and at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. He got his lieutenantcy in 1875, his captaincy in 1880, his majority in 1894, and the rank of lieutenant colonel in 1901.

JAPAN'S ARMY.

The Japanese forces in North China are discussed in an interesting article in the United Service Institution of India. Its author finds that their discipline was very good, their bravery undoubted, their equipment generally well suited to the country they were serving in, and their treatment of the Chinese probably better than that of any other troops, possibly because they understood them best on account of their recent war with China, the identity of the written languages, and the similarity in race.

The Japanese cavalry are the least useful part of their Army, the article states; almost all the men are too short and too round in the leg to ride well. They are mounted on underbred, straight shouldered, ill-mannered ponies from 13-2 to 14-2 high, badly broken and badly bitten. The Japanese are bad horsemasters, and have no idea of stable management.

The troopers wear white in summer (khaki is about to be introduced) and cloth in winter, black butcher boots and a round peaked cap. Their cloth uniforms are badly made and ill-fitted. They are a bad copy of French Hussar uniforms. The men are armed with a repeating Murata carbine; it is sighted to 1,646 yards. A small sword is worn on a long sling belt; a pouch containing 30 rounds is slung over the same shoulder as the carbine. The trooper carries three days' rations in his holsters, and two canvas saddle bags. The total weight on the pony is about 15 stone.

The Japanese cavalry drill and tactics appear to be much the same as those of other armies, but the men know little of scouting (their own country is not suited to it), and would certainly be of no value in "shock," though individually as brave as lions. The military authorities would do well to turn the whole into mounted infantry, selecting carefully only light men, better shaped for riding than they generally are. They would then be very useful.

The teams (6 ponies) for field artillery are drawn from the same stamp of animal the cavalry ride. They are not up to their work, and cannot move fast. They use black breast harness, oiled, and black buckles. There are six guns in a battery; rifled breech-loaders, made in Japan, Krupp pattern, sighted to 4,000 yards. The total weight behind the teams is 40 cwt. All non-commissioned officers carry a Smith and Wesson's nickel-plated revolver and a pair of French field-glasses. Guns are kept clean, but the remainder of the equipment and carriages are allowed to more or less shift for themselves. Uniforms are similar to the cavalry, but in dark-blue cloth without braid.

The Japanese infantry is the backbone of the Army. The Japanese is an excellent marcher, a broad and deep-chested man with stout legs. An ideal small infantry soldier. He is always cheerful, adapts himself easily to circumstances, and his wants are few and easily satisfied. The infantry is armed with the Murata repeater rifle, 10 cartridges under the barrel; they are to be re-armed shortly with a magazine rifle by the same inventor. Their rifles are made in Japan, are light to handle, and come up well. Weight 8-4.5 pounds. The men carry 120 rounds, 90 in three pouches, 30 in the pack. The pack is similar to the French one, covered with cowskin, with the hair outwards, the greatcoat is rolled on top of the pack, and an aluminum canteen is fastened behind the pack. Inside the pack is carried the soldier's kit and two days' dry rations of parched rice and dried meat wrapped in oilcloth. An emergency ration of dried fish is also carried. It is as hard as a deal board, and looks most uninviting.

The uniform (cloth) is dark blue, with the coat cut very short, a low shoe and long holland gaiters buttoned up to the knee.

On the march to Peking (in hot weather) the pack was discarded, and a long canvas bag was worn en bandedole. It contained 30 rounds, two days' dry rations and a change of clothes. The total weight of the full pack is 35-1.5 pounds.

Sentries are only kept one hour on their posts. Throughout the Army men serve three years followed by seven in the reserve. Conscription does not press heavily on the nation. The soldier's pay is 66 cents in 10 days, but all kit is free, and stoppages unknown. Country wine and cigarettes are included in the ration. The soldiers ration is 1-1.2 pounds of bread and vegetables

or rice and 1-2 pound of meat. Tea is also supplied ad lib.

The infantry tactics and drill are copied from the German; hence great stress is laid on correct movement and steady drill; also, as a consequence, extension in attack or under fire is not nearly wide enough. The Japanese suffered severely for this on several occasions in China, and would have been repulsed or checked once or twice had it not been for their great personal bravery and contempt for death.

Imitation of German methods in carried to ridiculous excess. The writer saw a party of Japanese (dis-mounted) cavalry soldiers being made to learn the "parade schritt" (German high parade step). The little stout men in their quaint hussar uniforms and riding boots looked very comic, and it must be added the absurdity of the situation evidently struck them as much as any one else. The Japanese have a strong and saving sense of humor! The Japanese hospital equipment was as good, if not better, than any in China, thoroughly up-to-date, field sterilizers and distillers, X-rays and acetylene searchlights, etc. Their surgical instruments were of the very best and much envied by British medical men.

Kitchens and bathrooms in hospitals and barracks were very good and clean. The bath is a passion with the Japanese, and they bathe in water so hot that it would burn a European badly.

Their transport department used Chinese carts largely. They have also small two-wheeled platform carts of their own make, of wood, too light and flimsy for anything but good roads. They are drawn either by hand or a single pony. They have also pack trains. Their pack saddlery is clumsy and only suitable for level ground.

The Japanese have imitated Western methods apparently so thoroughly that one is apt to give them credit for having completely shed their old customs and even natures, but it is not so, and the evidence that it is not often crops up so quaintly as to be quite startling, the author of this article says. He had occasion once to call on a Japanese colonel on urgent business (which directly concerned the colonel) at about 8.30 a.m. on an autumn morning. After experiencing as much difficulty in getting admission as one would expect if one wanted to interview the Emperor of Russia, he found the gallant colonel in bed in complete uniform, minus boots and hat! and was informed after stating his business that "he was too high an officer to come out at that hour, and hoped the English officer would come again about the middle of the day!"

But in spite of occasional eccentricities the Japanese army, officers and men will give a good account of themselves anywhere, for they are thoroughly in earnest, full of patriotism, a sturdy race, and one and all brave men. Nothing short of annihilation will stop them once they are let loose, and when they have altered their tactics they will be difficult to annihilate.

On his way home this writer, by courtesy of the Japanese War Office, was allowed to visit the great arsenal of Osaka. The arsenal employs more than 3,000 men, all Japanese, mostly young men. Machinery and fittings are all up to date and beautifully kept. Some of the more simple machines are now made in Japan. The writer was informed that nearly all machinery used to be purchased in England, but that it was now bought from Germany, France and the United States. Machine tools and steel still come from England. The Japanese cannot yet make good steel, and get their big guns from England in the rough—boring, rifling and finishing them in Osaka. A good many women are employed in the arsenal, and the workshop for manufacture of the army aluminum canteen is almost entirely run by women.

The superior grades of engineers and foremen have been trained abroad, principally in America. These men lecture to the young workmen on technical subjects out of work hours. No workman thinks of missing a lecture. They are evidently as terribly in earnest as the soldiers for whom they work.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 21, 1903.

The Naval Academy authorities have thoroughly looked into the fight which took place recently between Midshipmen Francis G. Blasdel, of the third class, and Robert W. Pearson, of the second, and do not consider that the facts in the case establish that Pearson was hazed. The naval authorities regret that the matter should have been given so much publicity, as they never regarded the affair as serious. Their view of it is that was purely a personal matter between the two youths, arising from the lie being passed. The broken jaw received by Pearson is likely to be regarded as sufficient punishment for his part of the fight, and Blasdel has been confined on the Santee. Superintendent Brownson has fully reported the matter and the step taken in it to the Navy Department and his report has been approved.

Word has been received from Washington that Secretary of the Navy Moody will personally deliver the diplomas to the graduating class on Feb. 2. The ceremonies will take place in the new armory, and this will be the first use of that building by the naval authorities.

The early graduation of the first class will not interfere as seriously with the spring athletics at the Academy as was first supposed. A number of the best athletes in the first class have been designated as instructors for the fourth class and will remain until the regular term is completed. Among these are Raudenbush, the pitcher, and Anderson, captain and left fielder of the baseball nine. The other members of the nine and crew, who are in the graduating class will probably be assigned to the Academy for a couple of extra months.

The spring athletic season will be unusually interesting. The Harvard baseball nine will practice at the Academy for a week in the neighborhood of Easter, and will play one or more matches with the midshipmen. Besides Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, the University of Pennsylvania and other strong teams will be met, and the season will close with the third and decisive game with West Point. The first eight-oared crew will race Georgetown, Yale and the University of Pennsylvania, and the second crew will have contests with the Freshmen of Georgetown and the University of Pennsylvania.

A portrait of Comdr. Richard Wainwright, formerly superintendent of the Academy, has been received here and will be placed in the Academy library. There is now a full set of portraits of all former superintendents in the library.

Beginning Thursday of this week and continuing until Friday, Jan. 30, the four classes of midshipmen will be given examinations, to be the final for the first class, and semi-annual for the other three classes. The program is as follows: Thursday, Jan. 22, 1st class, designing machinery; 2d, 3d and 4th class, no exam. Friday, Jan. 23, 1st class, navigation, theoretical; navigation and compass deviation, theoretical; 2d, 3d and 4th class, no exam. Saturday, Jan. 24, 1st class, seamanship; 2d class, principles of mechanism; 3d class, physics and chemistry; 4th class, logarithms; descriptive geometry. Monday,

Jan. 20, 1st class, electricity; 2d class, seamanship, ordinance, and languages, oral; 3d class, differential calculus, integral calculus; 4th class, rhetoric. Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1st class, ordinance; 2d class, physics, languages, oral; 3d class, mechanical processes; 4th class, algebra, algebraic geometry and arithmetic. Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1st class, practical navigation; boilers; 2d class, mechanics, languages, oral; 3d class, mechanical drawing; 4th class, languages, oral. Thursday, Jan. 29, 1st class, compass deviation, practical; 2d class, mechanical processes; 3d class, no exam.; 4th class, languages, oral. Friday, Jan. 30, 1st class, no exam.; 2d class, no exam.; 3d class, languages, oral; 4th class, mechanical drawing.

FORT MCPHERSON.

Fort McPherson, Ga., Jan. 19, 1903.

The Post Card Club, which has become one of the popular events of the social life here, met with Capt. and Mrs. Beaumont Buck on Friday evening. An elaborate supper was served. The first prize, a gorgeous stein, was won by Capt. W. C. Bennett. Mrs. W. B. Johnson was fortunate in winning a choice piece of cut glass as first prize for ladies. Lieut. Sydney Smith drew a unique Holland jug as second. The consolation, a handsome candle stick, was won on cut by Mrs. Louis Soleliac.

Mrs. Robert E. Lee Spence and children, left on Tuesday to join Captain Spence, 30th Inf., in San Francisco. They sail for the Philippines early in February. Mrs. Stephen H. Elliott and family, sail the first of March to join Captain Elliott, at San Fernando de la Union.

Band concerts are held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings in the mess hall, during the cold weather. Capt. Samuel W. Dunning entertained informally at dinner on Thursday evening.

The six-hand euchre club met at Mrs. Jack Bennett's on Tuesday. First prize, a chop plate, was won by Mrs. John Newton. The twenty-one-hand prize, a unique salad bowl, was given to Mrs. Will Bennett. A delicious chafing dish lunch was served after the game.

Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Johnson have taken quarters in No. 11 East. Major Ames joined his regiment this week. Major Roach is visiting his son, Lieut. Leon L. Roach. Major Charles W. Mason, 4th Inf., was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Butler D. Price, en route to North Carolina.

Capt. and Mrs. Will C. Bennett gave a dinner Saturday evening. Hand painted Japanese place cards were souvenirs. The guests were Major and Mrs. W. W. Gray, Capt. and Mrs. John Newton, Mrs. John Heavey, Capt. Samuel W. Dunning and Lieut. Blanton Winship.

The fortnightly hops given at the post hall by the officers are immensely popular. A collation was served during the evening. Among those present from Atlanta were the Misses Werner, Venable, Woodward, Wilby, Newman, Phelan, Goin, Coffin, Conley, Gentry and Messrs. Joe Brown, Conley, Werner, Aingers, Black, Stewart and Gamble. The receiving party were Mrs. Jack Bennett, Mrs. Will Bennett and Mrs. Hubert White.

Mrs. Humphrey, of Battle Creek, Mich., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Hubert White.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Louis Soleliac entertained at dinner on Thursday evening. The table was prettily decorated in pink. Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. Beaumont B. Buck, Mrs. Philippe and Capt. Samuel W. Dunning were guests.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 20, 1903.

First Sergt. Michael Tierney, Troop M, 3d Cav., reported here, on furlough from Fort Assinaboine, Mont., for retirement. He completed 30 years' service, and is now making his home in East St. Louis, Ill.

Lieut. W. S. Martin, 4th Cav., has been seriously ill for the past three weeks, being confined to his quarters.

A new steam heating plant has been installed in the offices and storerooms of the quartermaster's building, and a new acetylene gas lighting plant is to be put in the general mess hall here, in place of the gasoline plant which has been in operation for several years.

Capt. E. W. Evans, 8th Cav., and his wife celebrated the thirteenth anniversary of their marriage on the evening of Jan. 7, by giving a ball and entertainment in the administration building, which was beautifully decorated with American flags. All the officers of the 4th and 8th Cavalry in the post were present. Delightful refreshments were served, and all reported a most enjoyable evening.

Lieut. A. C. Gillem, 4th Cavalry, who has only been on duty here a few months, has been detailed on recruiting service for a year's tour, and sent to Dallas, Tex., for duty. Lieut. Gillem and his wife left for Dallas on Jan. 8.

Major William A. Shunk, 8th Cav., was sent to San Francisco, Cal., on the 10th of the month in command of a detachment of Field Artillery recruits, 25 in number, intended to fill the batteries that are soon to be sent to the Philippines.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Jan. 19, 1903.

Lieutenant Barlow arrived in El Paso last week, from the east, and is stopping with his father, Brig. Gen. John W. Barlow, U.S.A., retired, at the Orndorff. Lieutenant Barlow will in all probability assist his father in the expedition, recently let by contract, for the renovation of the monuments making the boundary between the United States and Mexico erected in 1891-92. Lieutenant Barlow has many friends in El Paso, as he lived here several years ago, and they will be glad to welcome him back again.

Madame Wu, wife of the former Chinese minister to Washington, accompanied by her private secretary, Chan Chene, passed through El Paso last week en route from Washington to San Francisco and thence to her home in China. The party intended stopping a day or two in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Harrison J. Price, wife of Captain Price, 2d Inf., accompanied by her two children arrived in El Paso last week and will spend some time visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Longeman. Captain Price has recently been ordered to the Philippines. Mrs. Withers, of San Antonio, sister of Mrs. John L. Bullis, wife of Major Bullis, U.S.A., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Magoffin, during the carnival. Miss Mamie Baird, granddaughter of Dr. and Mrs. William Baird, arrived at the post this last week from her home in New Mexico and will spend the rest of the winter here.

Governor Miguel Ahumada, of Chihuahua, Mexico, accompanied by his wife, is a visitor to the El Paso Carnival.

Target practice has been in progress on the range this last week, as there are a number of recruits learning to shoot. The ball next week promises to be a large and brilliant affair.

Mrs. H. L. Haskell, wife of Col. Haskell, Mrs. Colville P. Territt and Miss Territt, wife and sister of Major Territt, and Mrs. James W. Clinton, wife of Captain Clinton, assisted as patronesses at the grand ball given by the people of El Paso to the carnival queen this week. The queen is Miss Edith Newman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Newman, of El Paso.

The work of repairing the officers' quarters is going on rapidly and no doubt will be speedily finished.

Miss Emma McCann, of South Carolina, arrived at the post this week and will make an extended visit with her cousin, Mrs. Haskell. She is a most welcome addition to the society at the post.

NATIONAL COAT OF ARMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It has been stated, whether correctly or not, that the Secretary of War, in choosing the correct delineation of the national coat of arms, has relied upon certain documents and drawings in the State Department. The design of the arms published by the Quartermaster's Department seems to bear out this accusation, and it is a matter of sincere regret to every artist in the country that once more the Government should show its inability to secure properly designed devices and properly drawn representations of the emblems it makes use of. The American Institute of Architects has compelled, through Congress, a just attention to the architecture of the Government. It is time that other artistic bodies join in an effort to compel the departments at Washington to go to trained and capable artists of reputation for designs for use in the Army and Navy.

The coat of arms of the United States as shown in historic documents at Washington, where the War Department has gone for information, is in every instance contemptibly drawn, arranged without artistic knowledge or decency and is so wrongly devised that it is a constant source of ridicule. The red stripes upon the shield, by some blunder, are six in number instead of seven, as on the national flag, which is correct and was the basis for the idea. And this blunder has been promulgated by the Department to the military tailors and cap makers! The eagle is drawn as an incapable amateur or child would draw it, neither a decorative eagle, a natural eagle, nor an heraldic eagle, simply a thing to excite amusement and make foreign officers laugh at our lack of artistic sense. The cloud scheme with the stars is one of the lovely things handed down by the old timers which must be accepted I suppose, but even that is capable of some sort of hammering into proper shape.

When the Secretary of War entered into the new uniform matter, why were not the devices adopted placed in the hands of artists (there are a score in reach) of well-known ability for correct rendering into fit designs?

It is a disgraceful matter throughout that our uniforms should be spoiled in this fashion, and our officers made the laughing stock of foreigners especially, where every such detail is placed in the hands of artists instead of clerks. The national coat of arms has never found a proper representation for Government use, but has everlastingly been drawn for various purposes in a poor manner, after the old time crude and abominable models found in the Washington archives. There were few capable artists in the early days, and those that were living were probably skipped by the government officials, just as now, when artistic work was to be done. The thing to do, and the Secretary of War might as well do it now as anybody, is to secure a correct and artistic rendition of the coat of arms, in color, from, say, five artists of national reputation as designers (not painters or sculptors, but men who understand decorative and heraldic art), and from these choose, with a couple of good artists as a committee, one coat of arms for permanent use by the War Department. If the representation accepted is worthy, it will soon enough be caught up and used by the other departments, and ultimately will be recognized as the official coat of arms of the United States.

H. L. BIDWELL.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

"Secretary of Navy, Wash.:"

"Leyden struck during thick fog about three-quarters of a mile west southeast light Block Island, at about twelve this afternoon. All crew saved, thanks efficiency Life Saving Service. Tug may possibly be floated when sea goes down."

"CHESTER WELLS, Lieut., Commanding."

Inasmuch as the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that cadet service at the Military Academy must be taken into account in computing the longevity pay of Army officers, the bill reported by the House Committee on War Claims to require officers seeking longevity pay for cadet service to prove their rights in the Court of Claims, appears to be an entirely needless and pernicious measure. Why should an officer have to sue for something which the court awards and the law allows? A much simpler and fairer plan would be for the Comptroller of the Treasury to prepare a list showing the names of the officers affected by the decision noted together with the sums due to them for longevity pay, and then have Congress appropriate the money in the regular way. The idea of requiring each officer to assume the expense and inconvenience of proving his claim in court is unbusinesslike, unjust and absurd.

William G. Wilson, a stockholder in the Driggs-Seabury Gun Company, has begun an action in the Supreme Court of New York against C. H. Williams, president of the company, and James B. M. Grosvenor, one of the directors, to recover \$250,000 damages, caused, he says, by their mismanagement of the company's affairs. Wilson says he holds stock nominally worth \$186,500 and is a creditor for \$35,000 besides.

The following is a summary of the enlistments for the line of the Army, during the month of December, 1902: Enlistments for General Recruiting Service, 857; enlistments in cities, 441; enlistments at military posts and surrounding towns and in the field, 416. Total 857.

THE ARMY

Commander-in-Chief, Theodore Roosevelt, President.
Secretary of War—Elihu Root.
Asst. Secretary of War—Wm. Cary Sanger.
Commander—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles.
Adjutant General—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. ARMY.

BUFORD—At San Francisco.
CROOK—Arrived at San Francisco, Nov. 2.
DIX—Sailed from Seattle Dec. 21 for Manila.
INGALLS—At Manila.
KILPATRICK—At San Francisco.
LOGAN—Arrived at San Francisco Jan. 13.
MCLELLAN—Arrived at New York Nov. 20.
MEADE—Arrived at San Francisco Sept. 11.
SEWARD—Arrived at Manila Sept. 2.
SHERIDAN—Sailed from San Francisco Jan. 1 for Manila.
SHERMAN—Arrived at Manila Dec. 2.
SUMNER—Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 10.
THOMAS—Arrived at San Francisco Dec. 22.
WARREN—At San Francisco.
WRIGHT—At Manila.

S.O. JAN. 24, H.Q.A.
Resignation of Cadet Guy S. Covell, 4th class, Military Academy, has been accepted. The resignation of 1st Lieut. Stanley Howland, 24th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Jan. 22.
First Lieut. Archibald S. Commiskey, 7th Cav., to duty at Fort Myer, Va., with Signal Corps.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 15, 1903.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Col. Edward M. Hayes, 13th Cav., to be brigadier general, Jan. 15, 1903, vice Johnston, resigned.

Nominations sent to the Senate Jan. 20.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Cavalry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Swigert, 9th Cav., to be colonel, Jan. 15, 1903, vice Hennisee, 8th Cav., retired.

Major Edward A. Godwin, 10th Cav., to be lieutenant colonel, Jan. 16, 1903, vice Godwin, 10th Cav., promoted.

Capt. Robert D. Read, Jr., 10th Cav., to be major, Jan. 16, 1903, vice Godwin, 10th Cav., promoted.

First Lieut. Charles T. Boyd, 4th Cav., to be captain, Jan. 16, 1903, vice Read, 10th Cav., promoted.

Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. Peter C. Hains, Jr., A.C., to be captain, Dec. 30, 1902, vice McManus, detailed as quartermaster.

Second Lieut. Tilman Campbell, A.C., to be first lieutenant, Dec. 30, 1902, vice Hains, promoted.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G.O. 2, JAN. 16, H.Q.A.A.G.O.
Publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. at Manila, P.I., pursuant to S.O. 2, W.D., A.G.O., June 14, 1902, of which Brig. Gen. William H. Bissbe, U.S. Army, was president, and Major Millard F. Walts, U.S. Inf., A.A.G., was judge advocate, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Edwin A. Hickman, 1st U.S. Cav.

Charge—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

The specifications allege that the accused, while in command of a detachment of troops in the vicinity of Tayabas, Nov. 25, 1891, ordered two natives to be immersed in water several times for the purpose of extorting information from them.

The accused pleaded as follows: To the first specification, he admitted the allegations contained in the first specification, except the word "unlawfully," to that word, "Not guilty."

To the second specification, he admitted the allegations contained in the second specification, except the word "unlawfully," to that word, "Not guilty."

To the charge, "Not guilty." Finding: Of the first specification, "Guilty, except the word 'unlawfully,' attaching no criminality thereto, and of the excepted word, 'not guilty.'"

Of the second specification, "Guilty, except the word 'unlawfully,' attaching no criminality thereto, and of the excepted word, 'not guilty.'"

Of the charge, "Not guilty."

And the court does therefore acquit him, 1st Lieut. Edwin A. Hickman, 1st U.S. Cav.

In arriving at the finding and acquittal in this case, the court invites attention to the abnormal and disgraceful methods of armed resistance to the authority of the United States; the treachery of the natives generally; the paramount necessity of obtaining information, and the belief on the part of the accused that in the punishment administered he was within the rules of war and under the instructions of superior military authority.

The record of the proceedings of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of 1st Lieut. Edwin A. Hickman, 1st U.S. Cav., having been submitted to the President, the following are his orders thereon:

"White House, Jan. 15, 1903.

"In the case of 1st Lieut. Edwin A. Hickman, 1st United States Cavalry, the findings and acquittal are disapproved."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

APPLICATIONS FOR FURLOUGH.

CIRCULAR 2, JAN. 16, DEPT. OF EAST.

The applications received at these headquarters for authority to furnish furloughed soldiers with transportation back to their stations are so numerous and burdensome that it is necessary to reiterate with a view to strict enforcement the requirements of Circular No. 12, series of 1894, these headquarters, as follows:

"Applications for ordinary furlough should set forth fully the reasons therefor; if there is service in a previous enlistment without furlough it should be so stated and the amount of furlough the applicant has had during present enlistment; the number of men absent from the company on furlough should also be given, and the character of the applicant's prior service. The place and date of the soldier's enlistment should be entered on the margin of a furlough blank, filled out as far as practicable, to accompany the application. Officers forwarding such applications should ascertain whether the applicant has the necessary means to meet the expenses incident to his furlough without calling upon the Quartermaster's Department for return transportation."

In addition, it is now directed that no soldier be permitted to go on furlough until he has been cautioned in respect to his having sufficient means to go and return, and post commanders will personally assure themselves that each soldier before starting on his furlough has the necessary funds for the purpose in question.

Attention is invited in this connection to the general requirements of Article XVII, Army Regulations (paragraphs 116 to 124 inclusive).

By command of Major General Chaffee:

THOMAS H. BARRY, Colonel and A.A.G.A.G.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G.O. 2, JAN. 16, DEPT. OF THE EAST.
Publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. of which Col. Charles F. Robe, 9th Inf., was president, and Capt. Charles R. Noyes, 9th Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Harry J. Collins, 9th Inf. Charge—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War."

There are three specifications which alleged that Lieut. Collins, in October, 1902, in transferring the funds of the post exchange at Fort Niagara, N.Y., for which he was responsible, to Lieut. K. S. Snow, 9th Inf., gave worthless checks for \$147.35 and \$67.74, and in settlement of a private debt in November last to Lieut. P. M. Goodrich, 9th Inf., of \$10, he gave him a worthless check. The accused pleaded "not guilty" to the specifications and to the charge. Finding:

Of the first specification—"Guilty," except the word "known," substituting therefor the words "through his gross carelessness not known." Of the excepted word "Not guilty," and of the substituted words "Guilty."

Of the second specification—"Guilty," except the word "known," substituting therefor the words "through his gross carelessness not known," and except the words "the said check was publicly protested." Of the excepted words "Not guilty," and of the substituted words "Guilty."

Of the third specification—"Guilty," except the word "known," substituting therefor the words "through his gross carelessness not known." Of the excepted word "Not guilty," and of the substituted words "Guilty."

Of the charge—"Not guilty," but guilty of "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War." Sentence:

The court does therefore sentence him, 1st Lieut. Harry J. Collins, 9th Inf., "To be reduced in rank twenty files, his name to appear on the lineal list of first lieutenants of Infantry next below 1st Lieut. John H. Page, Jr., 6th Inf." Major General Chaffee approved the sentence of the court.

COURT-MARTIAL OF CADET.

G.O. 4, JAN. 16, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

Publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. at West Point, N.Y., of which Capt. Thomas G. Hanson, 19th Inf., was president, and Capt. Peter E. Traub, 5th Cav., was judge advocate for the trial of Cadet Arthur H. Bradley, 3d class, U.S. Military Academy.

Charge I.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, contrary to par. 146, Regulations of the U.S. Military Academy, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

Charge II.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, contrary to par. 161, Regulations U.S. Military Academy, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

Charge III.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, contrary to par. 161, Regulations U.S. Military Academy, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

The specifications allege that Cadet Bradley, while a patient in the Cadet Hospital, changed official temperature record in his case on Nov. 9 and 11, 1902, and that he wore without authority the civilian clothing of Private Fred E. Reithdorf, of the Hospital, on Nov. 10 last. The accused pleaded as follows:

Charge I.—To the specification and to the charge, "Not guilty."

Charge II.—To the specification and to the charge, "Guilty."

Charge III.—Of the specification, "Guilty, except the words 'did appropriate to his use and' and of the excepted words 'not guilty.'" Of the specification, as amended, "Guilty," and to the charge, "Guilty."

Charge I.—Of the specification, "Guilty." Of the charge, "Not guilty, but guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, contrary to par. 161, Regulations U.S. Military Academy, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

Charge II.—Of the specification and of the charge, "Guilty."

Charge III.—Of the specification, "Guilty, except the words 'did appropriate to his use and'; of the accepted words 'not guilty.'" Of the charge, "Guilty."

And the court does therefore sentence him, Cadet Arthur H. Bradley, 3d class, U.S. Military Academy, "To be dismissed the service of the United States."

The record of the proceedings of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of Cadet Arthur H. Bradley, 3d class, U.S. Military Academy, having been forwarded for the action of the President, the following are his orders thereon:

"White House, Jan. 16, 1903.

"In the case of Cadet Arthur H. Bradley, 3d class, U.S. Military Academy, the sentence is approved, but is commuted so as to require Cadet Bradley to walk armed and equipped as a soldier in the area of barracks every Saturday from 2 a.m. until June 12, 1903, and to be deprived of any furlough to which he may become entitled under the Academic Regulations during the period of the next annual encampment."

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

CIRCULAR 1, JAN. 7, OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL.

The Assistant Secretary of War authorizes the following articles to be kept on hand for sale to officers and enlisted men in the Philippine Islands in addition to the list of articles authorized in Circular No. 6, office of the Commissary General, dated Nov. 6, 1901, viz:

Articles.	Varieties.	Unit of weight or measure.	Kind or sizes of packages preferred.
Ginger	Ground	Pound	4-lb. tins.
Potatoes	Sweet	Can	3-lb. cans.
Spinach	Canned	do.	Do.
Syrup	Cane	do.	Gallon can.

J. F. WESTON, Commissary General.

CIRCULAR 1, JAN. 16, DEPT. OF EAST.

Invites the attention of all concerned to A.R. 1082, under the requirements of which the department commander directs that the commanding officer and quartermaster of each post in the Department make a careful inspection as therein required, submitting full and complete estimates for all repairs necessary at the post for the next fiscal year.

CIRCULAR 3, JAN. 21, DEPT. OF EAST.

Publishes information relative to the proper lengths of recoil for disappearing carriages for the purpose of loading, etc.

G.O. 210, NOV. 25, 1902, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Publishes instructions pertaining to duties in the Subsistence Department in this Division.

G.O. 211, NOV. 28, 1902, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Publishes an act defining the jurisdiction of the civil and of the military authorities over lands reserved by the President of the United States for military purposes.

G.O. 212, NOV. 28, 1902, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Relates to the payment of money in lieu of subsistence to enlisted men stationed at places where rations in kind cannot be economically issued.

G.O. 213, NOV. 29, 1902, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Directs that articles of clothing and equipage found unsuitable for issue but still serviceable, and which have heretofore been turned into the Quartermaster's Depot, Manila, "for issue to prisoners," to hereafter be turned over to the Quartermaster at Malabon Island.

G.O. 215, DEC. 2, 1902, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Calls attention of officers charged with the duty of disbursing funds of the Insular Government that such disbursements must be made in accordance with the acts of the Philippine Commission and in conformity with the instructions of the auditor for the Philippine Archipelago. Failure to comply with these acts and instructions renders

the officer liable for the amounts improperly accounted for or improperly disbursed.

G.O. 214, DEC. 3, 1902, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Publishes extracts of an act of Congress approved June 30, 1902, relating to the discharge of general prisoners.

G.O. 217, DEC. 4, 1902, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Directs that hereafter a copy of each order making a change in any of the staff officers at a headquarters, post or station within the Division, will be sent immediately by the officers issuing the same direct to the chief of the Staff Department affected at Division Headquarters.

G.O. 3, JAN. 21, DEPT. OF EAST.

First Lieut. William G. Doane, 16th Inf., having reported, is assigned to temporary duty as assistant to the Judge Advocate of the Department with station in New York City.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. William A. Kobbie, accompanied by Major John B. Porter, Judge Advocate, will proceed to and make an inspection of Forts Assanibolne, Missoula and Harrison, Mont. (Jan. 8, D.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Major Alfred Reynolds, U.S. Inf., inspector general, is extended one month. (Jan. 20, H.Q.A.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Charles T. Baker, Q.M. (Jan. 20, H.Q.A.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. William H. Mattison (appointed Jan. 17, 1903, from 1st sergeant, 46th Co., C.A.), now at Fort Strong, Mass., will proceed to Fort Mansfield, R.I., for duty. (Jan. 20, H.Q.A.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. John E. Meador (appointed Jan. 17, 1903, from sergeant, 28th Co., C.A.), now at Fort Casswell, N.C., will proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty at that post. (Jan. 20, H.Q.A.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles F. Cook (appointed Jan. 17, 1903, from Q.M. sergeant, Co. C, 2d Inf.), now in the Philippine Islands, will report to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, Manila, for duty. (Jan. 20, H.Q.A.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. George H. Zautner (appointed Jan. 17, 1903, from Q.M. sergeant, 29th Inf.), now in the Philippine Islands, will report to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, Manila, for duty. (Jan. 20, H.Q.A.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Robert Wolters (appointed Jan. 17, 1903, from sergeant, Co. A, 8th Inf.), now at Fort St. Michael, Alaska, will proceed to Fort Miley, Cal. (Jan. 20, H.Q.A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Com. Sergt. Louis Ueberwald (appointed Jan. 12, 1903, from commissary sergeant, 5th Cav.), now at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to Manila. (Jan. 15, H.Q.A.)

Post Com. Sergt. John Kotwall will report on or before expiration of furlough granted him and be sent to Fort Meade, S.D., for duty. (Jan. 15, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Major Barrington K. West, commissary, is extended one month. (Jan. 20, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Feb. 10, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted Lieut. Col. Edward E. Dravo, Chief Commissary. (Jan. 21, D.E.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Wilfrid Turnbull, asst. surg., having reported his arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (Jan. 17, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, on account of sickness, is granted Contract Surg. John M. Shepherd. (Jan. 19, D.E.)

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect about Feb. 4, 1903, is granted Contract Surg. A. R. Hull, Fort Logan, Colo. (Jan. 10, D. Colo.)

Contract Surg. Henry M. Hall, from further duty as contract surgeon on the transport McClellan, and will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to the Philippine Islands for duty. (Jan. 15, H.Q.A.)

The following contract surgeons will report at San Francisco for transportation to the Philippine Islands for duty: William G. Gregory, Alwin M. Guitard, John F. Leeper, James R. Mount. (Jan. 15, H.Q.A.)

Lieut. Col. Henry S. Turrill, deputy surgeon general, now in temporary charge of the medical supply depot in New York City, N.Y., will assume permanent charge of that depot. (Jan. 15, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. Joseph A. O'Neill is extended one month. (Jan. 16, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Joseph A. O'Neill will upon the expiration of his present leave proceed to San Francisco for transportation to Manila. (Jan. 16, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month is granted Contract Surg. John N. Merrick, Fort Missoula, Mont., to enable him to appear before the Army Medical Examining Board at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., for examination for commission as first lieutenant and assistant surgeon. (Jan. 14, D.D.)

Contract Surg. Robert E. Slevens, Fort Harrison, Mont., to Fort Missoula, Mont., for duty during the temporary absence of Contract Surg. John N. Merrick. (Jan. 14, D.D.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. Preston S. Kellogg is extended twelve days. (Jan. 2, D.M.)

The following named volunteer medical officers, now at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to their respective homes, to await their honorable discharge from the Service, Feb. 1, 1903: Majors Robert Burns, Frederic A. Washburn, Jr., Robert H. Zauner, Frederick Hadra, Abram L. Haines, Howard A. Grube, Capt. Harry A. Littlefield, Charles G. Eicher, Thomas C. Longino, William T. Tanner, Frederick A. W. Conn, Leonard K. Graves, Edward A. Romig, James B. Pascoe, Francis J. Bailey, Fred M. Barney, W. Turner Wootton, Herman J. Schlager, Thomas K. Mullins, John Gilbert, Clark I. Wertebaker, Herbert Gunn, Gerry S. Driver, Edwin M. Trook, James F. Presnell. (Jan. 15, H.Q.A.)

Hosp. Steward Henry Hartung, from duty at Fort McDowell, to Fort Columbus, N.Y., to relieve Hosp. Steward Herbert Curtis, who will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., and from there to Manila. (Jan. 20, H.Q.A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. James Canby, paymaster, St. Louis, Mo. (Jan. 5, D.M.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Lieut. Col. William R. Livermore, C.E., will accompany the commanding general, Department of the East, in his tour of inspection of that department, and return to his proper station. (Jan. 16, H.Q.A.)

Major George W. Goethals, C.E., is temporarily detailed as a member of the examining board convened at the Army Building, New York City, during the absence of Lieut. Col. Charles W. Raymond, C.E., relieved. (Jan. 19, H.Q.A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered:

Capt. Herbert Deakney will transfer the works in his charge, not later than Feb. 30, 1903, to Capt. Francis R. Shunk, and will proceed not later than Feb. 24, 1903, to Fort Leavenworth for duty with Co. B, 1st Battalion of Engineers, relieving Capt. George A. Zinn. Captain Zinn will proceed not later than March 1, 1903, to Wheeling, W. Va., take station and relieve Capt. William E. Craighill, who will proceed not later than March 15, 1903, to Mobile, Ala., take station at that place and relieve Capt.

Spencer Cosby. Captain Cosby will proceed not later than April 1, 1903, to Washington Barracks, for duty with Co. I, 3d Battalion of Engineers, relieving 1st Lieut. William J. Barden.

Capt. Charles Keller will transfer the works in his charge, not later than March 1, 1903, to Major James G. Warren, temporarily, and will proceed not later than March 15, 1903, to Washington Barracks for duty with Co. K, 3d Battalion of Engineers, relieving Capt. Chas. W. Kutz of the command of that company. Captain Kutz is relieved from the command of Co. K, 3d Battalion of Engineers, to take effect not later than March 15, 1903, and will report in person to the Chief of Engineers for duty in his office. Major James L. Lusk is relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers and will take station at Rock Island, Ill., in time to relieve Major Curtis McD. Townsend, who will proceed not later than April 1, 1903, to Washington Barracks, and hold himself in readiness to assume command of Cos. I and K, 3d Battalion of Engineers, and to conduct them to the Philippine Islands and relieve Major Clinton B. Sears of the command of Cos. E and F, 2d Battalion of Engineers. Major Sears, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to San Francisco. 1st Lieut. William J. Barden will relieve 1st Lieut. Frank C. Boggs not later than April 15, 1903, of his duties as adjutant of the post of Washington Barracks, and of Cos. L and M, 3d Battalion of Engineers, temporarily. Lieutenant Boggs will proceed with Cos. I and K, 3d Battalion of Engineers, to the Philippine Islands, and relieve 1st Lieut. James A. Woodruff of his duties as adjutant of Cos. E and F, 2d Battalion of Engineers, temporarily. Capt. William W. Harts is relieved from his present duties in the Philippine Islands, and will proceed in command of Cos. G and H, 2d Battalion of Engineers, to San Francisco, where he will transfer the command of those companies to Capt. Jay J. Morrow, and then proceed to and take station at Portland, Ore., and relieve Capt. William C. Langfitt of the river and harbor works pertaining to the engineering district formerly in the charge of Captain Harts. Capt. Jay J. Morrow, 1st Lieut. S. Amos A. Fries, James A. Woodruff, Lewis H. Rand, Edward M. Markham, Gustave R. Lukesh and Hubert L. Wigmore, and 2d Lieut. O. Sherrill, Ernest B. Peck, William G. Caples and Arthur Williams are relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands, and will proceed with Cos. G and H, 2d Battalion of Engineers, to Washington Barracks for duty at that post and at the Engineer School of Application. (Jan. 21, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month and fourteen days, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Major Clinton B. Sears, C.E., to take effect upon his relief from the command of the 2d Battalion of Engineers. (Jan. 21, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers in the Corps of Engineers are made: 1st Lieut. Edward M. Adams, from Co. M to Co. I, 3d Battalion of Engineers; 1st Lieut. Edmund M. Rhett, from Co. L to Co. K, 3d Battalion of Engineers. Second Lieut. John H. Poole, Co. I, and 2d Lieut. Henry C. Jewett, Co. K, 3d Battalion of Engineers, will accompany their respective companies to the Philippine Islands. The other lieutenants now on duty with Cos. I and K will remain on duty at the Engineer School of Application, and be transferred to other companies by the commanding officer of the post of Washington Barracks, D.C. (Jan. 21, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. Edward M. Adams, C.E., is relieved from duty with Co. I, 3d Battalion of Engineers, to take effect upon his arrival at Manila, Philippine Islands, and will then relieve 1st Lieut. Edward M. Markham of his duties as Q.M. and commissary of Cos. E and F, 2d Battalion. In addition thereto is assigned to duty as Q.M. and C.S. of Cos. I and K, 3d Battalion of Engineers. (Jan. 21, H.Q.A.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army on Monday, Jan. 12, for the purpose of formulating for the officers and men of the Signal Corps a course of instructions necessary to fit them for their professional duties in the field and elsewhere. Detail: Major Richard E. Thompson, Major George P. Scriven and Capt. Edgar Russell, S.C. First Lieut. Basil O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, will report to the president of the board for duty as recorder. (Jan. 1, S.O.)

The assignment of Major Joseph E. Maxfield, S.C., to duty as the officer in charge of the examining division of the Signal Office, to take effect Dec. 30, 1902, relieving Capt. Leonard D. Wildman, S.C., is announced. (Jan. 1, S.O.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL.

First Lieut. Hu B. Myers, 5th Cav., is assigned to Fort Grant, Ariz. (Jan. 8, D. Colo.)

The retirement from active service Jan. 16, 1903, of Col. Argalus G. Hennisee, 5th Cav., by operation of law, is announced. (Jan. 16, H.Q.A.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

Leave for twenty-one days is granted Capt. Matthew C. Butler, 7th Cav. (Jan. 15, D.E.)

Major Charles A. Varnum, 7th Cav., acting inspector general of the Department, will proceed from Fort Bayard, N.M., to Forts Grant and Huachuca, Ariz., and Fort Wingate, N.M., for the purpose of inspecting and reporting upon the troops of the 14th Cav. at those posts with reference to their fitness for foreign service. (Jan. 8, D. Colo.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Edwin L. Cox, 9th Cav., is extended three months. (Jan. 19, H.Q.A.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGER.

First Lieut. Henry C. Whitehead, 10th Cav., will join his troop at Fort Robinson, Neb. (Jan. 17, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Capt. Robert G. Paxton, adjt., 10th Cav., is extended one month. (Jan. 21, H.Q.A.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. C. FORBUSH.

Second Lieut. James E. Abbott, 12th Cav., will report to Major Robert H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf., president of the examining board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (Jan. 17, H.Q.A.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Frank L. Case, 12th Cav. (Jan. 16, H.Q.A.)

Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Dorst, 12th Cav., is detailed a member of the Army retiring board at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., vice Major Henry E. Robinson, 4th Inf., relieved. (Jan. 16, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. Harry N. Coates, 12th Cav., now in charge of the recruiting office at Houston, Tex., will return to his station Fort Sam Houston, Tex., upon being relieved by 1st Lieut. Walter B. Elliott, 2d Inf. (Jan. 12, D.T.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. M. HAYES.

The resignation of Veterinarian William J. Muldown, 13th Cav., has been accepted by the Secretary of War, to take effect Jan. 14, 1903. (Jan. 15, H.Q.A.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. George Steunenberg, 13th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D. (Jan. 8, D.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LEBOW.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about Jan. 20, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. C. R. Day, squadron adjutant, 14th Cav., Fort Wingate, N.M. (Jan. 12, D. Colo.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Major Louis A. Craig, 15th Cav., is relieved from further duty on recruiting service, and will remain under treatment at the General Hospital, Washington, Barracks, D.C., until further orders. (Jan. 17, H.Q.A.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

COL. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY. Leave for one month is granted 3d Lieut. Albert H. Stevens, A.C. (Jan. 1, D. Colo.)

Capt. George F. Landers, A.C., to make such journeys for the inspection of mining material at posts in the Department of the East as can be made in connection with his duties as instructor in the School of Submarine Defense at Fort Totten, New York. (Jan. 16, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps: Capt. William M. Cruikshank, from the 5th Co., C.A., to the 101st Co., C.A.; Capt. John C. Gilmore, Jr., from the 101st Co., C.A., to the 5th Co., C.A. (Jan. 15, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. M. C. Buckley, A.C. (Jan. 19, D.E.)

Leave for ten days is granted Chaplain Patrick P. Carey, A.C. (Jan. 15, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. Clarence G. Bunker, A.C., is relieved from further treatment at the U.S. General Hospital, Washington Barracks, and will join his company. (Jan. 11, H.Q.A.)

Col. John R. Myrick, A.C., will proceed upon the expiration of his present sick leave to Fort Adams, R.I., and assume command of the Artillery District of Narragansett. (Jan. 17, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps: 2d Lieut. Charles D. Winn, from the 5th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list; 2d Lieut. Ralph E. Herring, from the unassigned list to the 37th Co., C.A. (Jan. 17, H.Q.A.)

Major Medorem Crawford, A.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Slocum, N.Y., vice Col. Carle A. Woodruff, A.C., relieved. (Jan. 15, H.Q.A.)

Lieut. J. E. Myers, A.C., is detailed a Q.M. and commissary at Cabana Bks., Jan. 11.)

First Lieut. P. L. Buck, A.C., is appointed ord. officer. (Fort Getty, Jan. 17.)

Second Lieut. W. H. Peck, A.C., is detailed post treasurer. (Key West Bks., Jan. 4.)

Corps. E. F. Connelly and F. T. Boucham, 3d Co., Fort Getty, have been promoted to sergeant.

Corps. J. W. Westfall and J. F. Marcum, 38th Co., Fort Caswell, have been promoted to sergeant.

Corps. M. McMahon, Geo. Manz, Chas. Devery and C. T. Russell, 108th Co., Fort Williams, have been promoted to sergeant.

Corp. W. Gifford, 29th Co., C.A., Havana, has been promoted to sergeant.

Corps. D. W. Schiffeneder, John Lynch and Lewis Dunningan, 5th Co., have been promoted to sergeant.

Corp. W. W. Stork, 10th Co., Fort Getty, has been promoted to sergeant.

Private C. L. Davis and Corp. J. C. Wright, 10th Co., have been promoted to sergeant.

Corps. M. W. Buckwalter, 53d Co., Fort Wadsworth, has been promoted to sergeant.

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Beverly F. Browne, A.C., is further extended seven days. (Jan. 20, H.Q.A.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. Clarence H. McNeill, A.C. (Jan. 20, H.Q.A.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. John G. Livingston, A.C., is extended three months. (Jan. 20, H.Q.A.)

Major G. F. E. Harrison, Artillery Inspector, will proceed to Fort Barrancas in connection with the coming tests of fire control systems, after which he will join the Department Commander at New Orleans, La., with a view to assist in the inspection of the posts of the several Artillery districts en route. (Jan. 20, D.E.)

Capt. George A. Nugent, Submarine Mine Officer, Artillery District of Key West, will proceed to Fort Dade to conduct instruction in submarine mining during the month of February. (Jan. 20, D.E.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect about Jan. 20, is granted Capt. Hamilton Rowan, A.C. (Jan. 21, D.E.)

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, is granted Col. Samuel M. Mills, A.C. (Jan. 21, D.E.)

First Lieut. A. A. Starbird, A.C., is detailed ord. sig. and engr. officer. (Fort Revere, Jan. 14.)

Lieut. L. T. Waldron, A.C., is detailed assistant to Q.M.; Lieut. A. C. Thompson, assistant to commissary. (Morro Castle, Cuba, Jan. 10.)

First Lieut. F. W. Ralston, A.C., is detailed officer in charge of submarine mining. (Fort Adams, Jan. 20.)

Corp. D. Blandford, 4th Co., Fort Hunt, has been promoted to sergeant.

Corp. L. C. Shane, 124th Co., Fort Constitution, has been promoted to sergeant.

Lieut. J. E. Wilson, A.C., is detailed engineer officer. (Fort Banks, Jan. 15.)

The following assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps, recently promoted, are announced: Col. William P. Vose, promoted, with rank from Dec. 20, 1902 (from lieutenant colonel, A.C.), to C.A.; Lieut. Col. Walter Howe, promoted, with rank from Dec. 20, 1902 (from major, A.C.), to C.A.; Major Adam Slaker, promoted, with rank from Dec. 20, 1902 (from captain, A.C.), to C.A. (Jan. 21, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers are made at the request of the officers concerned: 2d Lieut. Clarence Carrigan, A.C., from the 90th Co., C.A., to the 58th Co., C.A.; 2d Lieut. James A. Thomas, A.C., from the 68th Co., C.A., to the 90th Co., C.A. (Jan. 21, H.Q.A.)

Col. John L. Tiernon, A.C., will proceed to Pensacola Harbor, Fla., on official business pertaining to the experiments in fire control and will return to his proper station. (Jan. 21, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers and assignments are made in the Artillery Corps: Capt. Frank E. Ferguson is transferred from the 11th Co., C.A., to the 73d Co., C.A. (Jan. 21, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. Elmer J. Wallace, now attached to the 5th Co., C.A., is assigned to that company; 2d Lieut. Myron S. Crispy, now attached to the 11th Co., C.A., is assigned to that company; 2d Lieut. James E. Wilson is transferred from the 54th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list. (Jan. 21, H.Q.A.)

Second Lieut. Clarence B. Ross, A.C., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for observation and treatment. (Jan. 21, H.Q.A.)

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

First Lieut. Edwin E. Carroll, 1st Inf., is transferred from Co. B to Co. A of that regiment. (Jan. 17, H.Q.A.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. C. S. ROBERTS.

Capt. William M. Wright, 2d Inf., aide-de-camp, acting inspector general of the Department, will proceed to Fort Sill, O.T., and Fort Reno, O.T., and make the annual inspection of those posts. (Jan. 5, D.M.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. CHANCE.

The following transfers in the 4th Inf. are made: Capt. John H. Hughes, from Co. D to Co. B; Capt. Herbert O. Williams, from Co. B to Co. D. (Jan. 21, H.Q.A.)

Capt. John H. Hughes, 4th Inf., is relieved from recruiting duty, to take effect March 15, 1903, and will then proceed to join his company. (Jan. 21, H.Q.A.)

Leave for two months, with permission to go beyond sea and to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Dwight E. Holley, 4th Inf. (Jan. 21, H.Q.A.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. L. DAVIS.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. George R. D. MacGregor, 5th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army, has been accepted, to take effect Jan. 19, 1903. (Jan. 19, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William S. Sinclair, 5th Inf. (then 1st Lieut., 2d Inf.), is extended two months. (Jan. 15, H.Q.A.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. F. ROBE.

The orders of Jan. 14, 1903, directing 1st Lieut. Robert S. Clark, 9th Inf., to proceed not later than April 1, 1903, to join his company, is amended so as to direct him to proceed not later than May 15, 1903, to join his company at Pekin, China. (Jan. 17, H.Q.A.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

Major Henry B. Moon, 10th Inf., now at New Orleans,

La., en route to San Francisco, will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of the Columbia, for station and duty pending the arrival of his regiment in the United States, and will join the station to which he may be assigned. (Jan. 15, H.Q.A.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Jan. 25, 1903, is granted Capt. Frank L. Winn, Q.M., 12th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (Jan. 8, D. Colo.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

The extension of leave granted Capt. Henry T. Ferguson, 13th Inf., is further extended one month. (Jan. 17, H.Q.A.)

Major Bernard A. Bryne, 13th Inf., is detailed for recruiting duty and will proceed to No. 76 Sixth avenue, New York City, N.Y., and assume charge of the recruiting station at that place. (Jan. 17, H.Q.A.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect immediately, is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick S. L. Price, 14th Inf., Fort Brady, Mich. (Jan. 12, D.L.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. D. PRICE.

First Lieut. G. H. White, 16th Inf., is detailed in connection with special gymnastic and military training. (Fort McPherson, Jan. 12.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. A. GOODALE.

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. William C. Wren, 17th Inf. (Jan. 16, H.Q.A.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

The leave granted Capt. Peter Murray, 18th Inf., is extended one month. (Jan. 15, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Feb. 10, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. J. K. Cowan, 18th Inf., Fort Logan, Colo. (Jan. 12, D. Colo.)

Second Lieut. William M. Kistler, 18th Inf., now absent from his station without authority and under charges for flagrant misconduct, having tendered his unconditional resignation, the same is accepted for the good of the Service, to take effect Dec. 15, 1902. (Jan. 17, H.Q.A.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. RICE.

First Lieut. Juan A. Boyle, 19th Inf., will join his regiment. (Jan. 15, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Juan A. Boyle, 19th Inf. (Jan. 15, H.Q.A.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. J. KLINE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George E. Ball, 21st Inf., is extended seven days. (Jan. 8, D.D.)

Capt. Robert W. Rose, 21st Inf., now at the U.S. General Hospital, Washington Barracks, will report in person to the C.O. of that hospital for treatment. (Jan. 19, H.Q.A.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. J. MILLER.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. David P. Wheeler, 22d Inf., is extended ten days. (Jan. 21, H.Q.A.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

First Lieut. William S. Sinclair, 23d Inf., is transferred to the 5th Inf., Co. M, and after rejoining his station (Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.) from his present leave, will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of the East for assignment to duty in that Department pending the arrival therein of the 5th Inf. (Jan. 15, H.Q.A.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. A. MATILE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Frank Halstead, 24th Inf., is extended one month. (Jan. 17, H.Q.A.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. H. BOWMAN.

Leave to include Feb. 25, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. James McD. Comer, 25th Inf. (Jan. 19, H.Q.A.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Granville L. Chapman, 25th Inf. (Jan. 15, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. Charles F. Bates, 25th Inf., Fort Niobrara, Neb., will proceed to Fort Reno, O.T., for duty with his company. (Jan. 3, D.M.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Clyde B. Parker, 26th Inf. (Jan. 21, H.Q.A.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. FORBES.

Lieut. Louis J. Van Schaick, 27th Inf., from further treatment at the U.S. General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., to join his regiment. (Jan. 16, H.Q.A.)

Leave for four days, to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave, is granted 1st Lieut. Thaddeus B. Seigle, 27th Inf. (Jan. 20, H.Q.A.)

First Lieut. Charles G. Bickham, 27th Inf., is transferred from Co. G to Co. A of that regiment. (Jan. 20, H.Q.A.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. C. FOOTE.

The resignation by Capt. Frank B. McKenna, 28th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect May 1, 1903. (Jan. 21, H.Q.A.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. G. PENNEY.

First Lieut. Richard P. Rifenberck, Jr., 29th Inf., to join his proper station, Puerta Princesa, Paragua, P.I. (Nov. 24, D.V.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Par. 12, S.O. 1, Jan. 2, 1903, H.Q.A., directing the discharge of 2d Lieut. James R. Moxley, Philippine Scouts, to take effect Feb. 10, 1903, is revoked. (Jan. 17, H.Q.A.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Henry Wessel, Philippine Scouts, to take effect upon his being relieved from further treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark. (Jan. 15, H.Q.A.)

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The sick leave granted Cadet Thomas E. Selfridge, 1st class, is extended ten days. (Jan. 17, H.Q.A.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Post Q.M. Sgt. Lewis P. Raham, Principal Musician Charles Haas, U.S. Engr. Band; Color Sgt. George Cloutier, 6th Inf.; Drum Major William P. Reeves, band, 18th Inf.; Sgt. John O'Sullivan, Troop G, 2d Cav.; Cook Sheppard Stokes, Co. 1, 24th Inf. (Jan. 21, H.Q.A.)

G.C.M.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Washington Barracks, D.C., Jan. 25. Detail: Col. Eli L. Huggins, 3d Cav.; Major Henry P. Birmingham, surg.; Major Walter S. Schuyler, 2d Cav.; Capt. Edward Burr, C.E.; Lloyd M. Brett, 2d Cav.; Charles H. McKinstry, C.E.; William V. Judson, C.E.; Stephen M. Foote, C.E.; Harry G. Trout, 2d Cav.; Charles W. Kutz, C.E.; 1st Lieut. Meriwether L. Walker, C.E.; William J. Harden, C.E.; Frank C. Boggs, C.E.; Capt. Thomas J. Lewis, 2d Cav., J.A. (Jan. 19, D.E.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

Major John A. Lundeen, Capt. Arthur F. Curtis and 1st Lieut. Fred L. Buck, A.C., are a board to convene at Fort Getty, S.C., Jan. 26, to report as to whether any changes are desirable in the site for range finding stations located at Forts Getty and Sumter, S.C., by the board of officers appointed by par. 74, S.O. No. 236, Headquarters of the Army, series of 1898, of which Col. J. P. Story, A.C., was the president. (Jan. 17, D.E.)

SPECIAL ORDERS FROM PHILIPPINES.

Division of Philippines.

Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A., accompanied by one aide-de-camp, and Major Ramsey D. Potts, U.S. Art.,

Inspector General, will proceed to such points in British India as may be necessary to make a careful and exhaustive study of surra and other infectious diseases of horses and mules, and of the proper forage for such animals in tropical countries, giving particular attention to those localities where climatic conditions and vegetation are similar to those in the Philippine Islands, and upon return journey they will visit Batavia, Java, to study kindred subjects. (Dec. 4, D.P.)

First Lieut. Richard P. Rifenberck, 29th Inf., will proceed to Puerta Princesa, Island of Paragua, for duty. (Nov. 23, D.P.)

Second Lieut. Victor S. Foster, 15th Cav., will proceed to Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao. (Dec. 1, D.P.)

Second Lieut. Gilbert H. Stewart, 10th Inf., will proceed to Iligan, Island of Mindanao, for duty. (Dec. 1, D.P.)

Second Lieut. Samuel W. Robertson, 15th Cav., will proceed to Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, for duty. (Dec. 1, D.P.)

Second Lieut. Edward J. Moran, 27th Inf., will proceed to Malabang, Island of Mindanao, for duty. (Dec. 1, D.P.)

Second Lieut. George C. Rockwell, 19th Inf., will proceed to Iligan, Island of Mindanao, for duty. (Dec. 1, D.P.)

Lieut. Col. William Stanton, 11th Cav., will report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, for assignment to station. (Dec. 1, D.P.)

First Lieut. Walter S. Brown, 10th Inf., will proceed to Iligan, Island of Mindanao, for duty. (Dec. 1, D.P.)

Capt. Everett E. Benjamin, 1st Inf., will proceed to Catbalogan, Island of Samar, for duty. (Dec. 1, D.P.)

Capt. Clough Overton, 15th Cav., will proceed to Iligan, Island of Mindanao, for duty. (Dec. 1, D.P.)

Second Lieut. Benjamin F. Miller, 27th Inf., will proceed to Malabang, Island of Mindanao, for duty. (Dec. 1, D.P.)

Second Lieut. James M. Hobson, Jr., 27th Inf., will proceed to Malabang, Island of Mindanao, for duty. (Dec. 1, D.P.)

Second Lieut. Hiram M. Cooper, 10th Inf., will proceed to Iligan, Island of Mindanao, for duty. (Dec. 1, D.P.)

Post Com. Sergt. John R. Callahan, to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Post Com. Sergt. Byron K. Smith, who will proceed to Camp Vicars, Mindanao, relieving Post Com. Sergt. Jackson S. Britt, who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (Dec. 2, D.P.)

Post Com. Sergt. William Hartman will proceed to Saragon, Province of Sorsogon, Luzon, for duty. (Dec. 2, D.P.)

Leave for two months to begin and end in Manila, with permission to visit India, is granted Capt. Elvin R. Helberg, 6th Cav. (Dec. 3, D.P.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Michael Radzvil, to Salomague, Province of Ilocos Sur, Luzon, for duty. (Dec. 4, D.P.)

Lieut. Col. George W. Adair, to Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, for duty as chief surgeon, Department of Mindanao. (Dec. 4, D.P.)

Post Com. Sergt. Harry Allen, to Calocan, Province of Rizal, Luzon, for duty. (Dec. 9, D.P.)

Major Walter L. Finley, U.S. Cav., A.A.G., to Iloilo, Island of Panay, for duty as adjutant general, Dept. of Visayas. (Dec. 9, D.P.)

First Lieut. Robert Smart, asst. surg., to Manila, First Reserve Hospital, for duty. (Dec. 10, D.P.)

Department of Luzon.

Contract Surg. Louis W. Pease will proceed to Manila, First Reserve Hospital, for treatment. (Dec. 3, D.L.)

Cos. E and H, 5th Inf., now at Calasiao and Dagupan, Pangasinan, will proceed to Hayabang, Pangasinan, for station. (Dec. 3, D.L.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. John C. O'Donnell, U.S.A., was tried by G.C.M. at Fort Santiago, Manila, P.I., on charges of making unauthorized alterations and erasures in clothing schedules, preparing false abstracts of clothing issued, and larceny, and was "Acquitted." General Wade, in reviewing the proceedings, says: "The court was convened for reconsideration of its findings to the specification of the charges, the preparation of false abstracts, the footings of the schedules and the abstracts, made therefrom, were in the accused handwriting and showed that many articles not on the three schedules were added to the abstracts. No denial, authorization or explanation was offered by the accused. The court adhered to its former findings. The acquittal is disapproved. Sergeant O'Donnell will be returned to duty." (Dec. 6, D.L.)

Capt. Earl E. Carnahan, 5th Inf., having reported, will proceed to Lingayen, Pangasinan, for duty. (Dec. 4, D.L.)

Co. D, 30th Inf. (Capt. Robert E. L. Spence, commanding), fully armed and equipped, will be placed on board the U.S. Army transport Logan to preserve order and assist in maintenance of discipline on the ship during her next voyage from Manila to San Francisco, Cal. (Dec. 4, D.L.)

Second Lieut. Emmet R. Harris, 11th Cav., having reported, will proceed to San Fernando, Union, for duty with his troop. (Dec. 3, D.L.)

First Lieut. Louis T. Hess, asst. surg., to Legaspi, Albay, for duty. (Dec. 3, D.L.)

First Lieut. Henry C. Richmond, 1st Cav., to Balayan, Batangas, for duty with his troop. (Dec. 3, D.L.)

Capt. Herbert A. White, 11th Cav., to San Fernando, Union, for duty. (Dec. 3, D.L.)

Second Lieut. Harry L. Hodges, 1st Cav., will proceed to Batangas for duty with his troop (D). (Dec. 2, D.L.)

Major William R. Abercrombie, 30th Inf., having reported, will proceed to Santa Mesa Barracks, Manila, for duty. (Dec. 2, D.L.)

Capt. Monroe C. Kerth, 26th Inf., will proceed to Legaspi, Albay, and assume command of his company. (Dec. 2, D.L.)

Capt. Halstead Dorey, 5th Inf., to Dagupan, Pangasinan, for duty with his company. (Dec. 1, D.L.)

Second Lieut. William McE. Walton, 30th Inf., to Pinamalan, Mindoro, for duty. (Dec. 1, D.L.)

Second Lieut. John C. Peggan, 1st Cav., to Balayan, Batangas, for duty with his troop. (Dec. 1, D.L.)

First Lieut. John S. E. Young, 5th Cav., to San Felipe Neri, Rizal, for duty with his troop. (Dec. 1, D.L.)

Second Lieut. William L. Stevenson, 11th Cav., to Salomague, South Ilocos, for duty with his troop. (Dec. 1, D.L.)

Capt. Abraham G. Lett, 6th Cav., to Los Banos, Laguna, and assume command of his troop. (Dec. 1, D.L.)

Second Lieut. Philip H. Sheridan, 5th Cav., to San Felipe Neri, Rizal, for duty with the 5th Cav. (Dec. 1, D.L.)

First Lieut. Howard C. Price, 5th Inf., to Cuariel Meisic, Manila, for duty. (Dec. 1, D.L.)

First Lieut. Robert M. Nolan, 1st Cav., to San Felipe, South Camarines, for duty with his troop. (Dec. 1, D.L.)

Second Lieut. Albert B. Dookery, 5th Cav., to Pasay Barracks, Manila, for duty with his troop. (Dec. 1, D.L.)

Second Lieut. Desher Whiting, 3d Inf., to Post of Manila for duty. (Dec. 1, D.L.)

Second Lieut. Oscar Foley, 6th Cav., having reported, will proceed to Los Banos, Laguna, for duty with his troop (E). (Dec. 1, D.L.)

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1903.

TRIUMPH OF THE SIXTEEN-INCH GUN.The successful trial of the 16-inch rifle at Sandy Hook
on Saturday, Jan. 17, has converted into advocates for
such ordnance many in and out of the Ordnance Corps,
who were at least doubtful as to the expediency of
building guns of this caliber. The big gun not only
realized the most sanguine expectations concerning it, but
it furnished a complete vindication of the accuracy of the
advance calculations of Col. J. M. Ingalls, U.S.A., retired,
as to what it would accomplish, which had been called
in question by foreign experts. The greatest elevation
of the gun on the proof carriage is four degrees. Taking
the initial velocity of the 2,400 pound shot at 2,300 f. s.,
the computation by Ingalls' formula, gave a theoretical
range at this elevation of 6,387 yards. In the trial of the
gun, observations from the base end stations showed an
actual range of 6,350 yards, or within 37 yards of the
computed range; a difference of less than six-tenths of
one per cent. Ingalls computed the extreme range, with
the same weight of shot and the same initial velocity
at 20.9 miles. Allowing the same per cent. of difference
and the actual maximum range should be 20,691 miles,
or one-half of the distance between Washington and
Annapolis. The Artillery will be delighted to find
Ingalls' formulas so reliable. Foreign ballistic experts
claimed that his calculations were some miles in excess
of the possibilities of the gun.When the 16-inch gun was fired with an elevation of
1 degree, 25 min., it ranged 2,500 yards. The loss in
velocity of the 16-inch projectiles for the first 450 feet
was not over 17 feet, or about four per cent. of the
velocity over the same initial space of 450 feet. This
due to a fact which should be emphasized in this con-
nection, this is, that sectional density, or ratio of weight
of projectile to area of cross section, increases with the
caliber. Comparing the sectional densities of the 12-inch
and the 16-inch projectile, both of the same form, we
find that they stand in the ratio of eight to twelve in
favor of the 16-inch. The maximum ordinate of the
16-inch projectile for a range of one and one-half miles
may be rightly stated at ninety feet. The danger space
for a battleship includes this entire distance of one and
one-half miles from the muzzle, and over the arc of a
circle traversed by the gun.This is a great gain in effectiveness over the 12-inch
gun, and the Chief of Ordnance, General Crozier, is
quite correct when he states that the successful perfor-
mance of the 16-inch gun at Sandy Hook, if it does not
lead to the manufacture of more guns of like caliber,
will at least result in the building of a gun of caliber
intermediate between the 16-inch and the 12-inch,
or say 14 or 15 inches. This intermediate gun will
probably be the next in order. All artillerymen know
what flat trajectories signify and the value of the record
performance of the new gun.We heartily congratulate Colonel Farley, we hope by
the time this article is read, General Farley, on the tri-
umphant conclusion of the great task he has had at
Watervliet in completing this gun. It will be a monu-
ment to him and to all who have had any part in the
conception, progress and completion of the work now
happily brought to a conclusion. General Crozier is
quoted as saying at the conclusion of the trial at Sand-
Hook: "The tests that have been made to-day have
demonstrated that if guns like this are ever needed by
this country they can be turned out successfully here."
When a gun has handled the largest charge of smokeless
powder ever put into a gun, as this one has, it is safe
to say that it is an absolute success. Everything has
worked to our satisfaction. There was a lot of trouble
making this gun, and there were many ways in which
it might have been a failure. The breech might have
blown out or become jammed, but, thank goodness, not.

ing did happen, and the tests have been a success. Of course, there is a lot of work to be done yet. The bore must be measured with a star gauge to see if the tremendous explosion has caused any permanent expansion. If there is any expansion beyond a few hundredths of an inch it would mean the failure of the gun. This gun is something new in ordnance, and after to-day I can safely say that it has come to stay. These tests show one thing, and that is that this gun can be fired with accuracy so as to hit an enemy's vessel at from five to seven miles and can get an extreme range of as far as twenty miles, which is much greater than any gun has ever attained."

The gun fired Jan. 17 cost the Government about \$200,000. The machinery used in its manufacture can be used again, however, and it is not believed that other guns of the same type will cost more than \$100,000 each.

After reading some of the dailies of Jan. 19 the story told in our issue of Jan. 10 finds its application. It appears that the "white folks," who went down to Sandy Hook to witness the firing of the sixteen inch gun, experienced even greater "disappointment" than did the South Carolina darkey. Indeed, from what has been said on this subject the inference is clear, that instead of the new rifle being the monster belching forth thunder and lightning that they went to Sandy Hook to see, some of the reporters found it to be a mere pigmy almost lost to sight in the sand dunes of the proving ground. After crouching behind every available object for safety and protection from the anticipated hail of metal, and plugging up their ears, they suddenly emerged from their place of shelter with the most crestfallen expression, wondering if anything had gone wrong and the powder charge of the great weapon had failed to ignite or consume. Even the gallant general, who has ever lived on the skirmish line, was disgusted, according to these accounts, to find that it might have been better to have taken a seat under the footlights. And, this is the \$1,500,000 gun, really the \$120,000 gun, and this is all the noise it is to make. The whole argument against the new gun has been its enormous size and perhaps its fancy price, and now this gun is derided because it is really practical and useful, and not sensational at all. In fact, many have asked, will it hit anything? being possessed of the idea, that because it is of such monstrous size its projectiles must fly wild. The fact is that the larger the gun, in respect to calibre and weight of projectile, the more accurately it should shoot, since the atmosphere has less influence in retarding it, the resistance of the air being in direct proportion to its increase of weight relative to cross section.

VENEZUELA SITUATION.

The seriousness of the Venezuela situation is now obvious to all. The bombardment by vessels of the German navy on Jan. 21 of the San Carlos fort is characterized by the authorities at Washington as an unwarranted act, beyond the pale of a "peaceful blockade," and one which the United States cannot well overlook, and one which is not countenanced in any manner by Germany's quondam ally, Great Britain. At the State Department the present situation is characterized as akin to that the United States had to face in Cuba just prior to the Spanish War. The renewal of the bombardment of the San Carlos fort by Germany created a feeling of indignation in administration circles in Washington. No adequate reason can be found for such a war-like measure on the part of Germany at this time, when the representatives of the allied powers and Venezuela are in Washington preparing to begin preliminary negotiations looking to arbitration. The bombardment was not necessary for purposes of maintaining an effective blockade; it was not necessary to bring about the payment of Germany's claims, and it was not necessary as a protective measure. The question has, therefore, presented itself to the State Department, what is the motive of Germany? There must be some ulterior motive of the Berlin Government and everything points to the acquisition of territory on the South American continent, a fact which we have clearly stated and about which we have never had any doubt.

It is thoroughly realized in Washington that every time Germany causes such an unwarranted destruction of life and property she alienates herself from Great Britain and the remainder of the civilized world, and places this country in a better position to insist upon the principles of the Monroe Doctrine, which Germany apparently proposes to defy. In the meanwhile, the policy of this country will be to remain quiescent until popular sentiment shows it the course to pursue. The State Department has not called upon Germany to make any explanation of her violation of the plan she agreed to follow in her dealings with Venezuela, and no explanation of this nature will be demanded. When the time comes for action by this country, action of the most strenuous character will be had, and it will be of such a kind that it will meet with the approval of not only the people of this country, but, what is next in importance, with the civilized world generally.

Considered as an act of war, pure and simple, the bombardment of the Venezuelan forts has been within the rights of a belligerent; but it would appear that the Imperial Government has outrageously violated the spirit of the many assurances given this country as to the character of the coercive measures to be taken in the endeavors to collect the German claims. There is a certain and well-founded feeling at Washington that Germany has

been trifling with the United States. Again we are faced with the responsibility of seeing a weak nation right at our door oppressed by a strong and powerful European power. If a crime was committed by Spain in February of 1898, when the battleship Maine was blown up, a crime was as well committed by Germany if, without sufficient provocation, she bombarded the fort of San Carlos, destroyed the village filled with unoffending people, and violated the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine and her assurances to the United States that mild coercive measures would be adopted in the maintenance of the peace blockade and the collection of the claims from Venezuela.

NATIONAL MILITIA ACT.

While the National Militia Act, which received the President's approval on Jan. 21, is by no means a perfect measure, it affords an excellent working basis for the organization of a militia system capable of supplying the country's needs in time of peril. The enactment of this measure will be recognized, therefore, as a long stride in the development and unification of our military resources along the lines of the Regular Army system, which is the only way to establish a militia organization which shall be truly national in scope and character. The section of the measure providing a National Volunteer Reserve composed of 100,000 men, whose terms of enlistment in the Army had expired, was eliminated because of an objection by Senator Bacon, who held that it was Army legislation and could not properly be included in the bill relating to the militia. It is unfortunate that the act as it stands contains no provision for a reserve, as that is an essential factor in a militia organization capable of serving as an adequate auxiliary to the Army.

The important thing is that we have made a good beginning in the great work of creating a militia system worthy of the requirements of the Republic in any conceivable emergency. The plans may need certain modifications, and various changes may have to be made, in order to render the scheme thoroughly operative. One amendment has already been proposed by Representative Parker in a bill making it lawful for any State to constitute a veteran membership in its organized militia or National Guard composed of active members thereof who have served faithfully for at least three years, and who re-enlist as such veteran members. It is stipulated that any such veteran member shall be entitled to discharge after not less than three months' notice of his desire therefor by him given to his commanding officer, provided, however, that no member shall be so entitled to discharge when called into active service by the State or the United States. The bill also provides that such veterans may be exempted by the State from drills and other duties when the organizations to which they belong are not called into active service, but that such veterans shall be subject to annual inspection and to orders for at least three parades a year.

LINEAL RANK OF LIEUTENANTS.

The Secretary of War has approved the rearrangement of the lineal rank of second lieutenants appointed under the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, from the ranks of the Regular Army, from among the enlisted men of the former Volunteer Army or from civil life. As we exclusively stated in these columns Jan. 10, such a rearrangement of these lieutenants only had been proposed by the Adjutant General's Office, but at the time our article was printed, some few details of the change of arrangement had not been decided upon. As approved by the Secretary of War all of the lieutenants appointed under the provisions of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, who had no "prior commissioned service" will be given different lineal rank. The officers appointed from the ranks will be arranged to follow directly after the West Point graduating class and will be given rank according to the dates of their commissions, and when two officers bear the same date of commission they will be given precedence according to their respective percentages in their examinations for commissions. All of those men who had less than one year's service, as enlisted men in the Volunteer Army, will be counted as civil appointees and will be arranged after the former enlisted men. The civilians will also be given rank according to the priority of their commissions. We expect to be able to publish in our next issue the new arrangement in full. It must be distinctly borne in mind that this new arrangement of lieutenants according to their lineal rank will not affect in the slightest manner those officers who had prior commissioned service, and whose nominations are still being held back in the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. No change is contemplated in their standing. The Senate Committee, at its meeting on Jan. 22, decided to take no action on the matter of reporting the nominations of lieutenants until, if possible, after the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has reached a decision on the question now before it, and which we have already outlined. The serious situation of these lieutenants was carefully discussed by the members of the Committee, and it was agreed that rather than see them put out of the Service by the lack of action, the Committee would render a favorable report on the nomination just before the adjournment of Congress even if a decision had not been arrived at by the Court.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, at the same meeting, ordered a favorable report on the Proctor veteran retirement bill as amended by the Commit-

tee, and as we printed it in full in our issue of Jan. 10. The Burnham amendment was not adopted by the Committee. The bill stands just as we printed it in the issue referred to.

One of the modern 12-inch rifles at the Sandy Hook proving grounds was completely demolished on Jan. 22 by the explosion, within the gun, of an Isham gelatine shell backed with a charge of 530 pounds of brown prismatic powder. Mr. Willard S. Isham, inventor of the shell bearing his name, had instituted a series of experiments in the presence of a party of ordnance officers in support of his contention that dynamite or explosive gelatine can be safely fired from an ordinary coast defence gun, provided it is contained in the right sort of shell. One shell was fired with 500 pounds of powder and no ill effects resulted, but on the second trial with the powder charge increased to 530 pounds, the shell exploded inside the gun, the gun itself burst into pieces and the breech block was blown half a mile through the woods and underbrush. The flying fragments cut several telegraph wires and damaged the railroad track leading to the proving grounds, but no person was injured. The officers present were the following, all of the Ordnance Department: Majors Charles S. Smith, Rogers Birule, Montgomery M. Maccomb, Charles S. Shaler Capt. Beverly W. Dunn and Harry Taylor, and Lieut. Walter G. Penfield.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy issued orders this week assigning Naval Constr. Richmond Pearson Hobson, to active duty in charge of the navy yard at Puget Sound. He takes the place of Constructor Hibbs, who retires. This assignment, following the action of the Naval Committee of the House which refused favorable action upon the bill providing for the retirement of Captain Hobson, is regarded as putting the finishing touches to his efforts to secure retirement outside the regular naval channels. Assistant Secretary Darling's action was taken on the recommendation of Rear Admiral Bowles, chief of the Bureau of Construction. Captain Hobson's superiors and associates in the Construction Corps have at no time been friendly to his efforts to have himself placed on the retired list. They think he should perform active service so long as the retiring board which passed upon his case decided his eyes were not so seriously affected as to prevent his carrying on his work.

A noteworthy feature of the speeches at the dinner to the editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, an account of which appears on another page, was the cordial expressions of good will toward the Army and the Navy contained in the speeches of the civilian orators. The heartiness with which these expressions were received by an audience representing the best elements of life in New York city is a proof that the heart of the people is with the services. It is only in ignorance, or malice inspired by unworthy ambition, that hostility to our soldiers and sailors is found. When men like Mayor Low, Charles R. Miller, editor of the New York Times, and Edward Clarence Stedman, the chosen representatives of the literary guild, unite their voices in not only recognizing what the Army and Navy have done, but in praising them for what they are and for what they stand for, the fact is significant.

After a long delay, which more than once seemed likely to defeat the whole project, the representatives of the governments of the United States and the Republic of Colombia signed a treaty in Washington on Jan. 22, whereby the United States acquires control of the Panama route for the proposed isthmian canal. The terms of the treaty have not yet been officially disclosed, and are therefore not available for discussion at this time, but it is intimated that they concede all that has been demanded by the United States and will be promptly approved by the Senate. The ratification of this treaty will mean that the inter-oceanic canal is among the actualities of the near future.

The Secretary of War has decided this week that in the future all 2d lieutenants of the Artillery Corps will be required to pass the regular examination in ballistics, for promotion to the grade of 1st lieutenant. The examination in this subject has been waived recently in view of the large number of men who entered the Artillery Corps as 2d lieutenants under the provisions of the act of Feb. 2, 1901, and who had had no prior study in ballistics or no opportunity to learn the subject. Secretary Root now believes that all such officers have had ample opportunity to prepare themselves in the subject.

Advices from Norfolk, Va., Jan. 17, announce the court-martial on that date of 1st Lieut. Henry C. Evans, Jr., Artillery Corps at Fort Monroe, on charges, it is alleged, of neglect of duty and insubordination. Lieutenant Evans, it is also said, wrote a sharp letter to the commander of the post, after his arrest. He was appointed a second lieutenant from civil life, from Tennessee, July 9, 1898, and assigned to the 3rd Artillery. He is the son of former Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee, now Consul General at London.

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The taking of testimony in the case of Major Edwin F. Glenn, 5th U.S. Inf., who is being tried by a court-martial at Manila on charges of illegally executing several native guides in Samar, was finished on Jan. 21, and the arguments of counsel will be heard on Jan. 24. During the week six officers of the Army who served in the Samar campaign with the command of Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, under whose orders Major Glenn claims to have acted, testified to many acts of barbarity on the part of the natives, such as burning persons alive, mutilating prisoners and torturing persons supposed to be in sympathy with the Americans. These witnesses all agreed that the policy instituted by General Smith was necessary to end the insurrection. A Spaniard who was taken prisoner by the insurgents in Samar testified that while he was a prisoner in General Lukban's campaign May, 1900, he saw an American roasted to death. His body was pierced with sticks and he was turned slowly over the fire. The defense exhibited Colonel Guevarra's letter admitting that the conduct of the natives at Balangiga was contrary to the laws of war. Lieut. Frank Pratt, 1st U.S. Inf., testified that his understanding of General Smith's order was that it urged war against men only. Sergeant Berton, a survivor of the massacre of Co. C, 9th Infantry at Balangiga, described the butchery and mutilation inflicted on the American soldiers. He swore he saw the presidente, the priest and the chief of police leading bolomen who massacred the troops. Private Bruseett, who was also at Balangiga, gave similar testimony. He testified that he found the body of Lieutenant Bumpus. It had been horribly mutilated and sticks had been thrust through the nostrils. Evidence was admitted tending to show that natives of Samar had raised a fund to aid the prosecution of Major Glenn. The defense produced and order of General Lukban, former insurgent commander, directing his followers to use poison against the Americans. Some former insurgents, who are now enlisted men in the Philippine Scouts, swore that they used poison against the American troops under orders from their commanders. Harry Prescott and Frank Remars, American scouts who took part in the campaign, testified that they had ordered the execution of the native guides because they attempted to escape after having acknowledged that they knew the location of Kiosou's camp and had misled the Americans. All the scouts denied that Major Glenn had ordered the execution of the guides. Many captured insurgent documents were introduced, confirming previous testimony regarding the insurgents' system of spies, poisoners, assassins and other violations of the laws of war. Capt. Abraham P. Buffington, 1st U.S. Inf., testified that General Smith frequently had offered protection to the natives, and urged them to come inside the American lines.

Capt. John J. Pershing, 15th U.S. Cav., U.S.A., commanding at Camp Vicars, Island of Mindanao, is preparing to lead an expedition completely around Lake Lanao and visit all the Moro strongholds. No fighting is expected. Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., commanding the Division of the Philippines, has gone from Manila to Mindanao on a tour of inspection.

Constabulary Inspector Fletcher, while travelling alone in Albay Province, Island of Luzon, on Jan. 14 was attacked by thirty bolomen. Fletcher killed five of his opponents, but was wounded. He escaped, however, and formed a party which pursued the bolomen, overtook them and killed six more.

Sentence of death has been imposed upon one of the natives who murdered five American soldiers in the cemetery at Binangonan, Luzon, on Decoration Day of last year.

The Sultan of Jolo is dead of cholera. He was the absolute ruler of the Jolo or Sulu archipelago, with whom Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A., in August, 1899, negotiated a treaty whereby the Sultan acknowledged the sovereignty of the United States and agreed to fly the American flag above his own on land and sea. In return, we agreed to respect his rights and dignities, and the religious customs of his people, all Mohammedans, to protect him from foreign attack and pay him a pension of \$3,000 a year. Spain had paid him \$2,400. We also agreed to give pensions to the Damos, or chiefs, of his council. The question of slavery was covered by this clause: "Any slave in the archipelago of Jolo shall have the right to purchase freedom by paying to the master the usual market value." The Sultan's palace at Maybun was a flimsy structure of bamboo, and, when General Bates and his party were received, was guarded by a few soldiers. During the tour of the Philippine Commission in 1901, the Sultan visited the members on board the transport Sumner and was much interested in what he saw there.

TRIAL OF THE 16-INCH GUN.

We give elsewhere a statement of the conclusions following the trial of the new sixteen inch rifle at Sandy Hook on Saturday, Jan. 17. Describing the trial the New York Sun says: Of the Ordnance Board of the Army there were present the chief, General Crozier, Major Charles S. Smith, Major R. Birnie, Major M. M. Macomb and Capt. B. W. Dunn. Of the others present there were Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, and the members of his staff; Col. Charles E. Trent, Col. W. E. Dougherty, Col. G. G. Greenough, Congressman Gillette, of Massachusetts, who is a member of the House Committee on Appropriations, which arranged for the appropriation of the money which made the building of the gun and the tests of Saturday last possible.

"The party was taken to the remote stretch of beach where the monster among guns had been temporarily set up for the tests. None of the Ordnance officers had ever seen the gun, and realizing that if successful it would work a revolution in coast defence, they were very much interested. They found the gun set up on a sand dune about a hundred yards back from the shore and about two miles down the beach from the Sandy Hook point. After half an hour had been spent in examining the gun, General Crozier leaped on the platform behind the breech and caressing the monster affectionately, began a little speech to those present. He said among other things:

"Before we go on with the tests I want to give you a few figures by way of comparison. The 12-inch gun weighs fifty tons; this gun weighs 130 tons, and while the former uses a projectile weighing 1,000 pounds this gun carries one weighing 2,400 pounds. While the velocity may be said to be the same approximately, the relative power may be said to vary with the weight

of the projectile. It may be put at two and four-tenths more powerful. We feel that we can say of this gun as it stands, that it is further ahead of the 12-inch gun, than the 12-inch gun is ahead of the 10-inch gun. In building it we have taken a bigger step forward than has ever been taken with any piece of ordnance that has preceded it.

"I wish to say that the principles involved in this gun, its design and construction are due solely to Colonel Farley, Major Birnie and Major Smith. They divide the credit for this piece of ordnance among them. When we test this gun to-day we are going beyond any point ever reached before. We will fire from it a larger charge of smokeless powder than has ever been fired from any gun. It may be that it will generate heat so great that the powder will not behave itself. If that is the case we will not, of course, get the results we are looking for. It may be that such a tremendous charge will be enough to demolish the gun. We do not know what may happen. This is purely a test and it is a test without a precedent. We have figured the thing out as well as we can and on the maximum charge of 640 pounds of powder which we will use on the second and third shots, but not on the first, we look for a velocity of 2,300 feet per second and a pressure of 38,000 pounds to the square inch."

"As soon as General Crozier ceased speaking, soldiers began loading the gun. The projectile was hoisted up to the breech and shoved well down the barrel. Five hundred and fifty pounds of smokeless powder was placed behind it and then the breech was closed and made fast. The last part of General Crozier's speech about what might happen, and about the experimental nature of the entire affair, didn't reassure the spectators and the moment the breech was closed there was a lively move for remote points.

"The elevation of the gun for the first shot was but one and a half inches, the idea being to test the gun's strength, not to make a record for long range. The report when the gun was fired was terrific and the flames seemed to shoot a hundred feet from its mouth.

"As soon as the shot had been fired there was a rush from the sand piles to the gun. No child having met with an accident was ever more carefully examined for injuries by its parents than was this gun by the ordnance sharps after the shot. It was the first real test that the monster had ever been put to. The ordnance folks couldn't find anything the matter with the gun, although they looked hard, and General Crozier announced that a second shot would be fired in a few minutes. The first shot was fired at 1:49 o'clock and at 2:35 o'clock the gun was loaded again, this time with the maximum charge of 640 pounds of powder.

"The detonation seemed to be no greater with the extra charge, but the range was increased 500 yards, although the elevation was the same. The pressure increased from 25,000 pounds to 38,000 pounds to the square inch. The third shot was under precisely similar conditions, save that the elevation was increased to four and a half inches. The result of this change was that the projectile ricocheted only twice instead of three times, and sank at a distance of 7,000 yards from the shore. Further than this the Ordnance Board did not care to send the giant projectiles, because of the presence of an unusually large number of craft off the coast all the afternoon. It was almost 4 o'clock when the third shot was fired."

EXPLOSION ON THE MASSACHUSETTS.

By the explosion of a powder charge of an 8-inch gun, in the starboard after turret of the U.S.S. Massachusetts, Captain Manney, during target practice off the Island of Culebra on Jan. 16, five men were killed outright, and four others frightfully injured, two of the injured dying a short time after the accident, making seven men dead all told. The names of the dead and injured, as officially reported by Rear Admiral F. J. Higginson, are as follows:

Dead.—Apprentice Felix Herbert Lesser, 3d Class; residence New York; next of kin, Edward Loesser, No. 313 E. 86th street, New York.

Landsman Stephen Frank Malinowski; residence, South Chicago, Ill.; next of kin, Frank Malinowski, 8431 Ontario avenue, South Chicago, Ill.

Boatswain's Mate Andrew Hendrickson; residence, New York; next of kin, Hans Jensen, Christiansund, Norway.

Ordinary Seaman Kenneth Joseph Platt; residence, Troy, N.Y.; next of kin, Sarah Platt (mother), 369 8th street, Troy, N.Y.

Ordinary Seaman Robert Rule; residence, Mt. Washington, Ohio; next of kin, John A. Rule (father), Mt. Washington, Hamilton Co., Ohio.

Landsman Albert Stephen Tacke; residence, St. Louis, Mo.; next of kin, Mrs. Mary Magel (mother), 2122 Miami street, St. Louis, Mo.

Apprentice Walter William August Schert; residence, Chicago, Ill.; next of kin, George P. Schert (father), 375 Cleveland avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Injured.—Ordinary Seaman Alexander Newton Dossett; residence, Durham, N.C.; next of kin, Newton Dossett (father), 1003 Pettigrew street, Durham, N.C.

Ordinary Seaman James Garfield Patterson; residence, Pittsburg, Pa.; next of kin, Mrs. Barbara Nagle (next friend), 27 Soho street, Pittsburg, Pa.

The Massachusetts after the accident at once proceeded to San Juan, where the injured were transferred to the hospital ashore, and everything possible done for them. The dead were buried with military honors in the military cemetery, Chaplain C. Q. Wright, U.S.N., of the Massachusetts, officiating. Patterson's recovery is considered probable, but at last accounts the recovery of Dossett was said to be very doubtful.

No official report as to the cause of the accident was available at this writing, unofficial accounts, however, state that a premature explosion was caused by the accidental discharge of a percussion primer while the breech of the gun was open. Of the ten persons in the turret, all were killed or injured, except Ensign Ward K. Wortman, who was in charge of the turret. He escaped unscathed, though he was standing near the gun in which the explosion took place.

Despite the terrible and unlooked for accident, perfect discipline prevailed, and instant measures were taken to prevent further accident. Capt. Harry Lee, commanding the marine guard of the Massachusetts, and Ensign Clarence A. Abele, immediately flooded the turret with water. Lieut. Charles F. Hughes and Gunner L. J. Kuhlwein went below to the magazine and removed powder charges, preventing further explosions, while Lieut. William C. Cole and Gun Captain Soneman entered the turret and withdrew the charges from the other gun, the breech of which was open.

THE SWORD AND REVOLVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The JOURNAL of July 10 reprints an argument for the abolition of the sword because its scabbard glitters in the sun. It may be that the day of the sword for officers on foot has really gone, but not because of the glitter. That argument would have condemned our old rifles, but we blued them and hear nothing of the glitter of their barrels. Our Ordnance Department is now putting a dark finish on the saber scabbards; if this does not answer, bicycle enamel, which was tried with much success in Cuba, may be found better. The English have, however, gone further, since their South African experience; they not only avoid the glitter, but also the rattle, by making the scabbard of wood covered with russet leather, without even metal mountings. This scabbard is also lighter than the metal one, and allows the saber to be kept really sharp.

It is, perhaps, to our surprise that we hear of a noted sword-maker in these days, and still more to our surprise to find him an Englishman; but the reason is not far to seek. England has for years had her little wars on her hands; wars that did not usually make much impression on the people at home, but were likely at any time to make warm corners for an officer and a handful of men. Accordingly, we find that the English officer has given more attention than any other to his personal equipment for self reliant field service. The South African campaign has stimulated this interest greatly, and it is reflected in the multiplicity of advertisements of field equipments and special arms. A few quotations from this sword-forgers' catalogue, now lying before me, will best illustrate what I mean:

"Enjoying a world-wide reputation, we shall spare no expense necessary to produce the best sword in the world. * * * All officers are invited to see their blades tested. * * * As we have found that swords repeatedly cleaned with coarse abrasive powder lose as much as half of their original strength, we recommend that they be returned to us, at intervals of about five years, for re-testing."

"The Victoria Cross.—Extract from the Army lists, August, 1900.—Capt. Charles Fitzclarence, the Royal Fusiliers, on the 27th of October, 1899, accounted for four of the enemy with his sword." The above mentioned sword was a W—n, No. 36595."

"The Patent Solid Tang is the strongest method of mounting the hilt. * * * the blade is continued, at the full width, through the hilt, instead of tapering the tang."

"Handkerchief cimeters, lead cutters, iron cutters, and swords of every kind of feat and practice," etc., etc.

The advertised prices for plain, regulation mounted, service swords and sabers, for line officers, vary from \$30 to \$45. From all of which it is evident that there is still music in the song of the sword and its armor, as when "Farara made and fashioned it, in Cordova, in Spain." And let me admit that this song finds a responsive vibration somewhere within me, and I look covetously upon those broad, keen, claymore blades that have come down to us in the museums with these letters, wide spaced, along the steel—A-n-d-r-i-a-F-a-r-a-r-a.

The Webley-Fosbery automatic revolver is a new departure in that it involves the application to the revolver of the same automatic principle that has already been applied to the pistol by Borchardt, Manlicher, Bergmann, Mauser, Browning (Colt), and Luger. The recoil revolves the cylinder and cocks the hammer, giving the advantages of a double action revolver without the inconvenience of the heavy trigger-pull. Incidentally this system gets rid of the always delicate and uncertain pawl for revolving the cylinder, and substitutes therefor a big, solid stud, engaging in the deep zig-zag groove. This stud turns and holds the cylinder in a most positive manner, as the upper frame of the revolver slides backward under the influence of the recoil, and, again, forward, impelled by the returning spring located in the butt. A safety lever, within easy reach of the thumb, enables one to carry the weapon at full cock and instantly throw off the check in the act of pointing. Otherwise, the hammer is cocked with the thumb in drawing, as with other revolvers.

With a loading clip the six cartridges can be inserted together. After firing the last shot the thumb presses the catch lying to the left of the hammer, and a jerk of the wrist throws the barrel down and ejects the shells; after reloading and throwing the action shut the revolver is ready to fire, and the hammer has been left at full cock.

The caliber is .455, and the 265 grains of lead are driven by 6½ grains of cordite; a combination that ought to be a "man-stopper." The length of barrel is six inches, total length, twelve inches; weight 2 lbs. 11 oz. The makers, The Webley & Scott Revolver Co., manufacture the English regulation revolvers, which fact should guarantee reliable work.

FRED'K S. FOLTZ,
Captain, 2d Cav.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.,
Jan. 12, 1903.

HOW TO DECREASE EXPENSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Judging by the proposed plan to partially furnish officers' quarters and charge a rental for the furniture, it would seem that the War Department is considering means for lessening our expenses. This is timely, for at no period of a long service can I remember when one's salary had so many offsets as now. The new uniform and equipment are but one item, though a large one. The cost of living has increased, the supplies in the commissary are gradually being reduced to the ration, and the concentration of troops near large towns makes it imperative that we have more furniture and other household articles if we are to live as our friends in civil life do, and undoubtedly as the Department expects.

Lastly, we have our foreign service, which promises to come for all of us with due, and perhaps undue regularity. Insurance rates are then increased, packing and moving cost money, and when you come back a goodly percentage of your household goods has been stolen, lost, or otherwise rendered useless, while the rest is in a state of unfitness for active service until costly repairs have been made.

It is quite unlikely that Congress will give the Army more pay, at least for many years. As a more practicable way to help out the situation I suggest the following:

1. Going on or returning from foreign service the

baggage allowance is three times what it is for a change of station in our country. These allowances should be exactly reversed. The reason is so obvious that no explanation is necessary.

2. The Quartermaster Department to build warehouses at certain designated posts where officers' baggage may be stored during their absence abroad, giving the present foreign service allowance free transport to and from these points.

3. The proper departments to furnish at cost a larger part of the officers' uniform and equipment than at present. For instance, the Signal Department might, after exhaustive tests, adopt several qualities of field glass as standard, and sell them to us. The cloth for uniforms together with braid, insignia, etc., could all be sold at far less than is charged by civilian tailors. While serving in the Philippines I found it the most difficult thing in the world to buy even a piece of khaki from the Quartermaster's Department.

4. Do everything possible for the passage of the bill allowing officers to deposit their savings with the Government.

5. Make an effort to revise the constitution of the Army Mutual Aid Association so that an officer may take out, instead of a fixed policy, as now, one or more policies, the total ranging from say \$1,000 to a maximum of say \$10,000.

6. Have refrigerators, buffets, bookcases and other non-removable articles of necessity placed in new quarters, as a part of the building itself, saving their cost, if necessary, from other parts of the building.

In regard to leasing furniture to officers, I do not think it would meet with much favor, for every one prefers to use his own property, whether it is better or worse than another's. We are all grateful to the War Department, however, for the motive which caused the subject to be taken up.

NEW CONDITIONS.

SOLDIERS AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Erie, Pa.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I was much surprised at your answer to J.E.W., one of your correspondents of Jan. 10 1903, as I have entered twenty examinations in the U.S. Civil Service and taken the reports since 1883 and been very familiar with all alterations, amendments and promulgations until recently. I passed with averages ranging from 93, which was the highest on the list for Custom service, for several examinations, in fact for several years, and for other departments not so rigid was as low as 89.6.

A soldier gets no preference and is not appointed when at the head of the list. There is a preference clause that if a soldier is discharged from military or naval service from wounds or sickness he need only have an average of 65 per centum instead of 70 per cent., and is certified first on the list, but the appointing officer has the right of choice of three names certified, and in my case turned me down time and again, appointing those really lower in grade.

MACK.

THE CANTEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Those who are opposed to the re-establishment of the Army Canteen, by permitting the sale of beer therein, seem to have but one idea in their minds; viz, that the soldier shall not be furnished with healthy malt beverages under decent conditions and at reasonable cost. It is not that he shall not drink liquor nor get drunk. They seem, on the contrary, determined that he shall drink the vile concoctions at exorbitant rates dealt out at the gin shops, which every municipality permits to exist in the immediate vicinity of a military reservation. They deny him the club privileges accorded to every civilian in the land, for the canteen is the soldiers club, while they make no raid upon the liquor dens kept by the harpies of the neighborhood.

R.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 21, 1903.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Weaver, wife of Capt. Erasmus M. Weaver, entertained with a card party. The prizes were carried off by Mrs. Gifford, a cup and saucer; the lone hand prize was carried off by Mrs. Cotz, a handsome vase. Four-handed euchre was played at the six tables.

Mrs. D. C. Redgrave and her son, DeWitt, are at the Chamberlin, where they met Lieutenant Redgrave, U. S. N., who has been in Asiatic waters for three years, and is now on the Nashville.

Lieut. Col. William A. Jones, C.E., and wife have taken apartments at the Chamberlin for the remainder of the winter. Colonel Jones will make flying trips through the lighthouse district, while Mrs. Jones will remain here.

Major Charles Evans, a prominent lawyer of Chattanooga, Tenn., is the guest of his cousin, Lieut. H. Clay Evans, Jr., Mr. Biddle, of Detroit, Mich., is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Barrette, wife of Capt. J. D. Barrette.

On Wednesday Major and Mrs. Adam Slaker, A.C., gave a handsome dinner to a number of friends. Miss Cummins gave a pretty luncheon on Thursday to her girl friends. Covers were laid for seven.

A ladies' card club has been formed in the garrison. It now has sixteen members, and will have meetings every Tuesday evening through the winter. It is distinctly a feminine affair.

On Monday night the post people had the unusual opportunity of attending the theater in Norfolk, extra cars being run for the occasion. The following party took advantage of the opportunity to see John Drew in "The Mummy and the Humming Bird": Lieut. and Mrs. Le Vert Coleman, Lieut. and Mrs. E. B. Martindale, Lieut. and Mrs. Godwin Ordway, Lieut. and Mrs. John T. Geary, Lieut. and Mrs. H. J. Hatch, Lieut. and Mrs. C. L. Latham, Lieut. and Mrs. S. D. Embick, Lieutenants Carpenter, Nichols, Gallup, Ellis, Wilbur, Hill, Cooke and McMillan, and Major and Mrs. A. S. Cummins.

Lieut. Edward Carpenter gave a charming supper on Saturday evening after the dance at the Chamberlin. The table was set in the mess room of the club and was handsomely decorated with silver and candlesticks, with the Artillery colors used artistically. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Hale, of Boston; Lieutenant and Mrs. Ordway, Misses Truxton and Totten and Lieutenant McMillan.

The reception given by Mrs. C. P. Townsley proved to be one of the greatest treats of the season, for nowhere are the young people more fond of going or are they greeted with a more graceful and charming hospitality. There were beautiful little nooks where palms, roses

and soft fairy lights made delightful tete-a-tetes. Mrs. Townsley was gown in a very becoming black dress, and was assisted in receiving her guests by Capt. Clarence P. Townsley. In the library Miss Totten served a delicious cafe mousse, and in the dining room Mrs. H. C. Davis and Mrs. Hatch served tea, coffee and chocolate. The Misses Victory and Mrs. Bartlett also assisted in the dining room. Every one of the 100 guests agreed that a more handsome affair had never been given at the post. Among guests were: Major and Mrs. Best, Major and Mrs. Cummins, Col. Story, Maj. and Mrs. Johnson, Captain and Mrs. Weaver, Captain and Mrs. Landon, Captain and Mrs. Harmon, Mrs. Ordway, Mr. and Mrs. Martindale, Mr. and Mrs. Reeder, Mr. and Mrs. Poin-dexter, Mrs. Wood, Dr. and Mrs. Page, Dr. and Mrs. Lippitt and many others.

One of the most exclusive clubs at the post is the "Luncheon Club," gotten up by Mrs. Andrew Hero, which consists of the following ladies: Mrs. Landon, Mrs. Barrette, Mrs. Page, Mrs. Poin-dexter, Mrs. Ordway and Mrs. Hatch. The club meets every other week, on which occasion the topics of the day are discussed, and wit and humor flow.

The Luncheon Club met at Mrs. Barrette's on Thursday; her guests were: Mrs. Page, Mrs. Andrew Hero, Jr., Mrs. Ordway, Mrs. Landon, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Poin-dexter, Mrs. Geary and Miss Biddle. The five courses which were served were delicious. Each member of the club is required to supply a course, or a part of one with some one else.

On Thursday Mrs. Clermont L. Best gave a luncheon. Her table, which is a beautiful piece of rare mahogany, was uncovered with the exception of a center-piece of white carnations, making a beautiful background for her silver and linen. Her guests were Mrs. Landon, Mrs. Cummins, Mrs. Latham, Mrs. McMurtry, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Townsley and Mrs. Johnson.

The Misses Truxton are the guests of their uncle, Capt. Willoughby Walke.

On Sunday evening Colonel Story entertained a number of friends with a dinner at his handsome home.

Progressive euchre seems to be "all the rage." Mrs. Pence gave a delightful card party on Tuesday last and Mrs. Weaver one on Thursday, when the prizes were won by Mrs. Gifford and Mrs. Pence.

The "Progressive Euchre Club," organized by Mrs. Kimberly, bids fair to be one of the most enjoyable of clubs. It meets once a week, with prizes given, and a delightful supper is served by the hostess. Its members number twelve, among them being Mrs. Harmon, Mrs. Townsley, Mrs. Best, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Poin-dexter, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Barrette.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kan., Jan. 19, 1903.

First Lieut. Beverly F. Browne, F.A., has had his leave extended owing to sickness in his home, where he is spending a month's leave, at Accomac, Va. Capt. C. B. Swezey, 13th Cav., from Fort Meade, S. Dak., is visiting his brother, W. E. Swezey, in Junction City, Kan., before departing with his regiment upon the Philippine service early in March.

Mrs. Edwards entertained the card club at her quarters in the Cavalry post on Thursday afternoon.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. J. Boniface were in Kansas City for a couple of days in the past week. Lieut. Gideon McD. Van Poole, Med. Dept., who has been on leave for the past month, rejoined last week, and has been assigned to quarters in the Artillery post. Mrs. Griffes, wife of Chaplain Griffes, who has been visiting relations in Chicago and Galesburg, Ill., since the holidays, rejoined her husband on Thursday.

The 20th Battery, F.A., celebrated the evacuation of its old camp east of the Artillery post on Wednesday by a swell dinner. On that day it moved into its new quarters, the first to be erected since the reconstruction of this post some dozen years ago. The 20th Battery has been in camp, save four months spent in Fort Robinson last winter, ever since its organization in June, 1901.

Lieut. Col. John W. Pullman, Chief Q.M., Department of the Missouri, was a visitor in the post early last week on business pertaining to his department. He also inspected the work that has reached various stages of construction throughout the post.

The Field Artillery Battalion lost nine men on Monday by reason of expiration of service, and many more casualties of the same order will shortly occur. At present there are forty-one vacancies in the battalion.

Capt. Granger Adams and his daughter entertained at dinner on Saturday night. Covers were laid for eight.

Lieut. J. W. Kilbreth, Jr., F.A., who was suddenly called east last week owing to illness, has returned to the garrison. He is commanding the 1th Field Battery during Capt. William L. Lester's absence. Major Paul Shillock, Med. Dept., is in the East on leave, having left early last week. Dr. Winn is "surgeon in charge" during his absence.

Capt. P. R. Ward disposed of his polo ponies and "turn-outs" before leaving the garrison. Lieut. W. G. Henry secured the ponies, while Lieut. Edward Canfield bought his well-known team of bays, Tartar and Tantrum, and two carriages. Captain Ward goes to Key West, where such possessions are practically useless, hence their disposal.

The Artillery Band played to a large and enthusiastic audience in the opera house in town on Wednesday night, the encores including almost every number on the program. A tidy sum was netted after all expenses were paid, which will be devoted to the music fund.

Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, 4th Cav., who but recently assumed charge of the post exchange, has instituted several reforms. He first discharged the entire force of clerks, with the exception of the steward and civilian storekeeper, and put new men in their places. A woman bookkeeper has been employed, and a system of checks whereby each sale, whether for cash or credit, is registered, has been inaugurated. Many other minor changes have been instituted with good results.

The school for farriers, as prescribed in General Orders No. 115, A.G.O., series of 1902, will be opened at this post to-morrow, when the men to receive instruction, to the number of about twenty, arrive from the designated posts. The posts to contribute a quota for this, the first term, are Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Fort Robinson, Neb.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and Fort Reno and Sill, O.T. The school will be under the direct charge of Veterinarians Plummer and Powers, of the 4th Cav. and Artillery Corps respectively, and will be held temporarily in an empty set of quarters in the Cavalry post, pending the preparation of more suitable class rooms. The course will be theoretical and practical and of at least six months' duration.

To-night the fourth of the amusement series of entertainments instituted by the chaplain in the shape of moving pictures, with explanatory remarks, will be the attraction of the evening in the post theater.

A race between the polo ponies of Lieut. H. A. Roberts, 8th Cav., and Lieut. R. N. Winn, Med. Dept., on Saturday afternoon, attracted no little interest and excitement. Lieutenant Roberts's black was to beat Dr. Winn's grey a certain number of feet in a hundred-yard dash—but the black was not there with the goods—and now "he's sorry that he spoke," that is, Lieutenant Roberts.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Jan. 15, 1903.

Mrs. Lea Febiger left for Denver on Tuesday, where she will spend the next two months with her father.

The whist club, which met at Mrs. Nye's this week, is now composed of the following members: Mrs. Goodale,

Mrs. Woodbury, Mrs. Tutherly, Mrs. Chynoweth, Mrs. Reichmann, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Hart and Miss Wilcox. Major and Mrs. A. B. Dyer will leave Saturday for Southern California, where they will spend the next two months at the country home of Mrs. Dyer's brother.

Word has been received that the Quartermaster General has approved the contracts for the construction of the new officers' quarters and Artillery barracks at this post, and it is expected that work will soon begin upon them.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A two horse team engaged in dumping earth at the old launching ways near the berth of the U.S.S. Raleigh at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., backed overboard on Saturday, Jan. 10, and would have drowned but for the timely assistance of men from the Raleigh crew, who succeeded in getting the half frozen animals to land. An unsuccessful attempt was made on Jan. 10 to pump out the tug Sioux, which was recently sunk by collision with a dock. The attempt was a failure, and she will probably be raised by a derrick.

"Could Rear Admiral John F. Merry, U.S.N., return to Honolulu now and pay a visit to his successor as commandant of the naval station, Capt. W. H. Whiting," says the Hawaiian Gazette of Dec. 30 last, "he would have a hard time in recognizing his old quarters, for the latter has ordered many changes there, and the office of the commandant is now a very cozy place. Captain Whiting has moved lively since he arrived here. He has secured a new launch; had the naval station grounds beautified; and his own quarters in the upper story of the main station building are now almost luxuriously furnished. Every article of furniture is of highly polished oak, the floors are covered with expensive rugs; there is a system of private telephones extending to every portion of the station, and some of the staff have been moved from the upper story to the ground floor. Formerly there were two yeomen as clerks in the upper portion of the building, but these had to go to offices down below, leaving only Captain Whiting, Captain White and the commandant's clerk in the upper offices. The commandant is making every possible effort to get as much utility and as much beauty as possible out of the station. He has decided to have a fountain built in the station yard. Captain Whiting looks after details very carefully. Sometime ago a flagpole was erected in the yard. From his office he could see that it was the merest trifle of a distance out of plumb. An order went forth immediately and the pole was quickly straightened."

The gunboat Villalobos, captured from the Spanish during the war, has been placed in commission at Cavite, according to advices received by the Bureau of Navigation.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has held recently that petty officers and other enlisted men of the Navy on duty with traveling recruiting parties and receiving board and lodging, payment of actual expenses for the same, are not entitled to nine dollars a month additional pay under Article 1243 of the Regulations, as they are not deprived of quarters and rations within the meaning of Par. 5, Art. 1243, Navy Regulations.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS ON PACIFIC COAST.

From San Francisco.

Korea, P.M.S.S. Co., Hono., Yoko. & Hong Kong, Jan. 20.
Gaelic, P.M.S.S. Co., Hono., Yoko. & Hong Kong, Jan. 23.
Hong Kong Maru, P.M.S.S. Co., Hono., Yoko & Hong Kong, Feb. 5.
China, P.M.S.S. Co., Hono., Yoko & Hong Kong, Feb. 13.
Doric, P.M.S.S. Co., Hono., Yoko & Hong Kong, Feb. 21.
Nippon Maru, P.M.S.S. Co., Hono., Yoko & Hong Kong, March 2.
Siberia, P.M.S.S. Co., Hono., Yoko. & Hong Kong, March 11.
Coptic, P.M.S.S. Co., Hono., Yoko. & Hong Kong, March 19.
Ventura, O.S.S. Co., Hono., Auck. & Sydney, N.S.W.
Sonoma, O.S.S. Co., Hono., Auck. & Sydney, N.S.W.
Sierra, O.S.S. Co., Hono., Auck. & Sydney, N.S.W.

From Tacoma.

Via Steamers of Northern Pacific R.R. and S.S. Line
Olympia, for Yoko. & Hong Kong, Jan. 29.
Victoria, for Yoko. & Hong Kong.
Duke of Fife, for Yoko. & Hong Kong.
Tacoma, for Yoko. & Hong Kong.

From Vancouver, B.C.

Steamers of Canadian Pacific R.R. and S.S. Line.
Empress of Japan, Yoko. & Hong Kong, Jan. 26.
Mowara, Hono., Brisbane & Sydney, N.S.W., Feb. 6.
Athenian, Yoko. & Hong Kong, Feb. 9.
Empress of China, Yoko. & Hong Kong, Feb. 23.
Aorangi, Hono., Brisbane & Sydney, March 6.
Empress of India, Yoko. & Hong Kong, March 23.
Moana, Hono., Brisbane & Sydney, N.S.W., April 2.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—At San Juan, Porto Rico. Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth.
BEAR—Capt. Francis Tuttle, Bremerton Naval Station, Bremerton, Wash.
BOUTWELL—At Newberne, N.C. Capt. J. A. Slamm.
CALUMET—At New York, N.Y., 1st Lieut. C. T. Brian.
CHANDLER—At Boston, Mass.
CHASE—Practice ship, 1st Lieut. W. E. Reynolds, Arundel Cove, Md.
COLFAX—At Arundel Cove, Md. 1st Lieut. John C. Moore.
DALLAS—At New London, Conn. Capt. W. C. De Hart.
DEXTER—At New Bedford, Mass., Capt. F. H. Newcomb.
FESSENDEN—At Detroit, Mich., Capt. James B. Moore.
FORWARD—At Charleston, S.C., Capt. W. S. Howland.
GALVESTON—At Galveston, Tex., Capt. O. D. Myrick.
GOLDEN GATE—At San Francisco, Cal., 1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell.
GRANT—At Port Townsend, Wash., Capt. D. F. Tozier.
GRESHAM—At New York, N.Y., Capt. T. D. Walker.
GUTHRIE—At Baltimore, Md., Capt. T. D. Lay, retired.
HAMILTON—At Savannah, Ga., Capt. J. F. Ward.
HUDSON—At New York, N.Y., Lieut. R. Ridgley, Jr.
MCCLUOCK—At San Francisco, Cal., Capt. W. C. Coulson.
McLANE—At Key West, Fla., Capt. A. P. R. Hanks.
MANHATTAN—At New York, N.Y., Capt. L. N. Stodder, retired.
MANNING—Capt. C. H. McLellan, at San Francisco, Cal.
MORRILL—At Milwaukee, Capt. A. B. Davis, retired.
ONONDAGA—Capt. W. G. Ross, at Norfolk, Va.
PERRY—At Astoria, Oregon, Capt. W. A. Falling.
RUSH—At Seattle, Wash., Capt. C. C. Fenger.
SEMINOLE—At Boston, Mass., Capt. H. B. Rogers.
SLOOP SPERRY—At Patchogue, N.Y., 1st Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte.
SMITH—At New Orleans, La., 1st Lieut. H. Emery.
THETIS—Capt. M. A. Healy, San Francisco, Cal.
TUSCARORA—Capt. D. A. Hall, at Wilmington, N.C.
WASHINGTON—At Philadelphia, Pa., Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired.
WINDOM—At Baltimore, Md., Capt. S. E. Maguire.
WINONA—Repairing at Arundel Cove, Md.
WOODBURY—At Portland, Me., Capt. Edmund C. Chaytor.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. Charles Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Second in Command. Address of squadron, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

BATTLESHIP SQUADRON.

KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill. At Culebra.
ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. At Culebra.
IOWA, Capt. Thomas Perry. At Culebra.
INDIANA, Capt. W. H. Emory. At Culebra.
ILLINOIS, Capt. George H. Converse. At Culebra.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Henry N. Manney. At Culebra.
TEXAS, Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. At Culebra.
SCORPION (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Culebra.

CARIBBEAN SQUADRON.

OLYMPIA (Flagship of Admiral Coghlan), Capt. Henry W. Lyon. At Culebra.
ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. At Culebra.
MARIETTA, Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl. At Curacao.
PANTHER, Comdr. John C. Wilson. At Culebra.
VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. Walter McLean. Arrived at Culebra Jan. 20.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Postmaster, New York.
CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. James H. Dayton. Sailed Jan. 11 from St. Thomas for Tenerife.
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Newton E. Mason. Sailed Jan. 11 from St. Thomas for Tenerife.
MACHIAS, Comdr. Henry McCrea. Sailed Jan. 20 from Bermuda for Fayal, Azores.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Geo. W. Sumner, Commander-in-Chief. Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York City.
NEWARK (Flagship), Comdr. Richard Wainwright. Sailed Jan. 17 from Port of Spain for Bahia.
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. Sailed Jan. 17 from Port of Spain for Bahia.
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. Sailed Jan. 20 from Port of Spain for Paramaribo.
FORTUNE, Lieut. A. W. Hinds. Sailed Jan. 20 from Port of Spain for Paramaribo.
GLOUCESTER (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. At Culebra.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander-in-Chief. Rear Admiral Glass ordered to command. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
BOSTON, Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. Arrived at Mare Island Jan. 21.
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. Arrived at Mare Island Jan. 21.
NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. J. J. Hunker. Arrived at San Francisco Jan. 18.
PERKY, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Mare Island. Cal. Address there.
RANGER, Comdr. W. P. Potter. At Mare Island.
WHEELING, Comdr. E. B. Underwood ordered to command. At Tutula, Samoa.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage, two cents.
KENTUCKY, (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Charles H. Stockton. Capt. Robert M. Berry ordered to command. At Olongapo.
RAINBOW, Capt. Charles S. Sperry (comdr. of Southern Squadron). At Cavite.
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. At Yokohama.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. E. M. Hughes. At Cavite.
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. William A. Gill. At Cavite.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Daniel D. V. Stuart. At Cavite.
FROLIC, Lieut. F. B. Baldwin. At Cavite, P.I.
GENERA ALAVA, Lieut. Harry A. Field. At Subig.
GLACIER, Comdr. Arthur B. Speyers. At Sydney.
HELENA, Comdr. Sidney A. Staunton. At Cavite.
ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Parker. At Cavite.
IRIS, Lieut. Henry B. Price. At Cavite.
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Guam. Address Guam.
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Shanghai.
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. George W. Denfield. At Tongku, China. Address care of Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Naval Forces, Asiatic Station.
MONTEREY, Comdr. Franklin J. Drake. At Canton.
NANSHAN (supply ship). At Cavite.
NEW ORLEANS, Comdr. Royal B. Ingersoll. At Cavite. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.
PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Comdr. Fidelio S. Carter. At Cavite. Address Manila.
POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). At Cavite.
PRINCETON, Comdr. James R. Selfridge. At Olongapo.
SATURN, (collier, merchant officers and crew). At Cavite.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. G. Blocklinger. At Cavite. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. U. R. Harris. Sailed Dec. 31 from Kobe for Uraga.
WOMPATUCK, Btsn. James Laven. At Olongapo. Address Manila.
YORKTOWN, Comdr. Aaron Ward. At Cavite.
ZAFIRO (supply vessel). At Cavite, P.I.

GUNBOATS PATROLLING THE PHILIPPINES.

ALBAY, Lieut. James E. Walker. At Cavite.
CALLAO, Lieut. Edwin A. Anderson. At Cavite.
EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Winterhalter. At Cavite.
SAMAR, Lieut. E. L. Bisset. At Zamboanga.
QUINROS, Lieut. Levi C. Bertolotto. At Teabella.
VILLALOBOS, commissioned at Cavite Jan. 21.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED.

ACCUMAC, Btsn. C. T. Chase. Arrived at Pensacola Jan. 21.
ACTIVE, Boatswain Charles Wouters. At training station, San Francisco, Cal.
ALBANY, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.
ALBANY, Comdr. John A. Rodgers. At Boston. Will be sent to European Station later.
ALICE, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ALVARADO, Lieut. Harley H. Christy, Annapolis, Md.
APACHE, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. Arrived at San Juan Jan. 15.
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. At Annapolis.
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. A. E. Culver. At San Juan.
CHICKABAW, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

COAL BARGE NO. 1, Boatswain F. Carall. At Port Antonio, Jamaica. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.

CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At Culebra.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. George M. Stoney. Arrived at Charleston, S.C., Jan. 19. Address care Postmaster, New York.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. Sailed Jan. 20 from Port Antonio for Eusebada de Mora. Address care of Postmaster, New York.

HANCOCK, Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Coffin. Sailed Jan. 11 from Valparaiso for Montevideo, en route to New York.

HERCULES, tug. At Norfolk. Address there.

HIST, Lieut. W. W. Buchanan. Sailed Jan. 20 from Key West for Charleston, S.C.

HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. A. MacArthur. At League Island, Pa. Address there.

IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Hugh Rodman. At Honolulu, H.I. Address Honolulu.

ISLA DE LUZON, Lieut. Comdr. John C. Colwell. Arrived at Culebra Jan. 21 en route to Pensacola. Address care of Postmaster, New York.

IWANA, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

LEYDEN (tug), Lieut. C. Wells. Ashore off south side of Block Island.

MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. At League Island, Pa.

MASSAROT, Boatswain James Matthews. At naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

MAPLE, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. Arrived at Washington Jan. 17. Address care Postmaster, New York.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie. Address there.

MODOC, Sailed Jan. 20 from Philadelphia to search for a wreck.

MOHAWK, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NARKEETA, tug. At New York.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. Nathan E. Niles. Arrived at Boston Jan. 16.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.

NEZINSCOT (tug), At Portsmouth, N.H.

OSCEOLA, Btsn. E. J. Norcott. Arrived at Key West Jan. 18.

PAWNEE, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

PEORIA, Ensign Walter B. Tardy. Arrived at Yorktown Jan. 20. Address Norfolk.

PONTIAC, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

PORTSMOUTH, Loaned to New Jersey Naval Militia.

POWHEATON, At New York. Address there.

PAWTUCKET, Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Culebra. Address care of Postmaster, New York.

RALEIGH, Comdr. A. P. Nazro. At Portsmouth, N.H. Will be attached to European Station.

RAPIDO, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I. Address there.

RESTLESS, Norfolk, Va.

SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. At Norfolk Yard.

STANDISH (tug). Arrived at Norfolk Jan. 16.

SANDOVAL, Lieut. Martin E. Trench. At Annapolis.

SAMOBET (tug). At Philadelphia.

SEBAGO, Boatswain George E. Hendry. At navy yard.

SILOUX, tug. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SILOUX, Comdr. F. Singer. Sailed Jan. 6 from Honolulu for Manila via Guam.

SUPPLY, Comdr. William E. Sewell. At Cavite en route to Guam. Their possible itinerary follows: Leave Manila, Jan. 9, 1903, arrive Guam, Jan. 17, 1903. Address U.S. Supply, care U.S. Despatch Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

SYLPH, Lieut. C. F. Preston. At Washington. Address there.

TECUMSEH, Btsn. J. Mahoney. At Washington. Address there.

TRAFFIC, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

TRITON, Boatswain E. M. Isaac. At navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNADILLA, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

UNOAS, Chief Btsn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan. Address there.

VIGILANT, Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

WABAN, tug. At Pensacola. Address there.

WAHNETA, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WASP, Lieut. Bion B. Bierer. Arrived at Pensacola Jan. 17. Address care Postmaster, New York.

WISCONSIN, At Bremerton.

WYOMING, Comdr. V. L. Cottman. At Mare Island.

YANKTON, Comdr. Austin M. Knight. Sailed Jan. 20 from Port Antonio for Santa Cruz del Sur. Address care Postmaster, New York.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address Boston, Mass.
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired. Address New York City.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). At League Island. Address there.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. Albert S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.
CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At Newport, R. I. (Attached to training station).
FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Navy Yard, Norfolk.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Francis W. Dickins. At Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
NIPSI, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.
MINNEAPOLIS, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson P. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.
RICHMOND, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer, Norfolk, Va.
SANTER, Comdr. George L. Dyer, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
SOUTHERY, (prison ship), Comdr. Clayton S. Richman. At Boston, Mass. Address there.
WARASH, Capt. Geo. W. Pigman. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA IN ACTIVE SERVICE.

Lieut. L. H. Chandler, U.S.N., Flotilla Commander. Address of Flotilla, care Postmaster, New York.
DECATUR, Lieut. L. H. Chandler. Sailed Jan. 21 from Key West for Charleston, S.C., en route to Norfolk.
BAGLEY, Lieut. S. E. Moses. Sailed Jan. 21 from Key West for Charleston, S.C., en route to Norfolk.
BARNEY, Lieut. G. C. Davidson. Sailed Jan. 21 from Key West for Charleston, S.C., en route to Norfolk.
BIDDLE, Lieut. R. Z. Johnston. Sailed Jan. 21 from Key West for Charleston, S.C., en route to Norfolk.
STOCKTON, Lieut. H. E. Yarnell. Sailed Jan. 21 from Key West for Charleston, S.C., en route to Norfolk.
THORNTON, Lieut. W. G. McDowell. Sailed Jan. 21 from Key West for Charleston, S.C., en route to Norfolk.
WILKES, Lieut. D. W. Knox. At Key West.
NINA (tug tender to flotilla), Lieut. H. T. Baker. Sailed Jan. 21 from Key West for Charleston, S.C., en route to Norfolk.

TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA IN COMMISSION IN RESERVE.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, U.S.N., in command.
At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. TRUXTON, CUSHING, ERISSON, FOSTER, DUPONT, PORTER, SOMERS, DALE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, CHAUNCEY, BARRY, BAINBRIDGE and WORDEN.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, IN COMMISSION.

ADDER, Ensign F. L. Pinney. At New Suffolk, L.I.
McKEE and CRAVEN, Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.
TALBOT, Lieut. A. M. Procter. At Annapolis. Trying oil fuel.
RODGERS, Lieut. J. J. Halligan. Washington. In connection with oil fuel tests.
GWIN, Lieut. John F. Hines. Naval Academy detail, Norfolk, under repairs.
DAHLGREN, Ensign F. L. Pinney. At New Suffolk, N.Y.
MORRIS, Arrived at New York Jan. 2.
MOCCASIN, Ensign F. L. Pinney. At New Suffolk, L.I. Commissioned Jan. 17.
STEWART, At Annapolis.
WINSLOW, Lieut. L. R. Sargent. At New York for repairs.
WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. Ordered into full commission at Norfolk Dec. 30.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. At Coronado Beach. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Itinerary follows: Returning San Diego Jan. 12, 1903, leave San Diego Jan. 15, or stay until further orders.
ALBERT, Comdr. Wm. W. Kimball. At San Francisco. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco.
ALLIANCE, Comdr. Jos. B. Murdock. Sailed Jan. 2 from Hampton Roads for Port of Spain. Itinerary of her cruise is as follows: Due at Port au Spain, Trinidad, Feb. 19, 1903; leave March 2, 1903, due at Basseterre, St. Christopher, March 7, 1903; leave March 14, 1903, due at Kingston, Jamaica, March 24, 1903; leave March 31, 1903, due at Key West, Fla., April 15, 1903; leave April 26, 1903, due at Yorktown, Va., May 7, 1903; leave May 18, 1903, due at Hampton Roads, Va., May 20, 1903. Mail address after Jan. 30, 1903, will be U.S.S. Alliance, care Postmaster, New York City, N.Y., domestic postage.
AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Tillman. Arrived at Newport Jan. 21.
BUFFALO, Capt. Albert Ross. Arrived at Port Royal Jan. 17. Address care of Postmaster, New York City, N.Y.
ESSEX, Comdr. L. C. Hellner. Sailed Jan. 5 from Portsmouth, N.H., for St. Thomas. Itinerary: Leave Portsmouth Jan. 5, arrive Charlotte Amalia (St. Thomas), Jan. 23; leave Jan. 28, arrive Santa Cruz Jan. 30; leave Feb. 4, arrive San Juan Feb. 6; leave Feb. 20, arrive Kingston March 3; leave March 12, arrive Havana March 22; leave April 1, arrive Gardiners Bay April 8; leave May 3, arrive Tompkinsville May 5.

HARTFORD, Comdr. Wm. H. Reeder. Sailed Jan. 19 from Gibraltar for Madeira. Itinerary of the ship follows: Arrive Madeira Jan. 23, leave Jan. 30; arrive San Juan Feb. 22, leave Feb. 25, arrive New Orleans, La., March 4, leave March 11; arrive Galveston, Texas, March 15, leave March 22; arrive Mobile, Ala., March 2, leave April 2; arrive Pensacola, Fla., April 2, leave April 26; arrive Havana, Cuba, April 30, leave May 5; arrive Charleston, S.C., May 9, leave May 16; arrive Tompkinsville May 22. Address all mail, care U.S. Dispatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Jan. 24, 1903; after Jan. 24, to U.S. Dispatch Agent, New York.

LANCASTER, Comdr. George P. Colvocoresses. Sailed Jan. 22 from Norfolk on cruise in Chesapeake Bay.
MOHICAN, Comdr. W. P. Day. At San Diego. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Corwin P. Rees. Arrived at St. Kitts Jan. 20. Itinerary of Monongahela is as follows: Leave St. Kitts Feb. 9, 1903; due at St. Thomas Feb. 12, 1903, leave Feb. 26, 1903; due at San Juan, Feb. 28, 1903, leave March 19, 1903; due at Yorktown, April 7, 1903, leave April 25, 1903; due at Hampton Roads April 28, 1903. Address all mail to U.S.T.S. Monongahela, care U.S. Despatch Agent, Post Office, New York City, until March 14, date of steamer sailing from New York. After March 14, address to Yorktown, Va.
PRAIRIE, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. At Norfolk Yard.
PURITAN, Comdr. Albert G. Berry. Arrived at Yorktown, Va., Jan. 19. Address Norfolk Yard.
TOPEKA, Comdr. John A. H. Nickels. Arrived at Point a Pitre, Gaudeloupe, Jan. 19. Revised itinerary of U.S. S. Topeka. Arrive Gaudeloupe Jan. 19; leave Jan. 24, arrive Trinidad Jan. 26; leave Feb. 1, arrive Curacao Feb. 4; leave Feb. 9, arrive Cartagena Feb. 12; leave Feb. 17, arrive Jamaica Feb. 20; leave Feb. 24, arrive Pensacola March 3. Address care of Postmaster, New York.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews.)

AJAX, Arrived at Culebra Jan. 14. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
ALEXANDER, Sailed Jan. 7 from Montevideo for San Juan. Address care Postmaster, New York.
BRUTUS, Sailed Jan. 20 from Baltimore for Hampton Roads. Address care Postmaster, New York.
CAESAR, At Cavite. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco.
HANNIBAL, At Culebra. Address care Postmaster, New York.
LEBANON, Sailed Jan. 16 from Culebra for Hampton Roads. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
LEONIDAS, At Culebra. Address care Postmaster, New York.
MARCELLUS, Arrived at Culebra Jan. 20. Address care Postmaster, New York.
NERO, At Manila. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco.
STERLING, Arrived at Lambert's Point Jan. 19. Address care Postmaster, New York.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. F. Swift (retired) ordered to command. Address Station D, San Francisco, Cal.
FISH HAWK, Boatswain J. A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 19, 1903.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Comdr. Harrie Webster, to be a captain from Jan. 1, 1903, vice Ray, an additional number in grade.
Lieut. Comdr. John M. Robinson, to be a commander from Jan. 4, 1903, vice Rae, promoted.
Lieut. William S. Smith, to a lieutenant commander from Jan. 4, 1903, vice Robinson, promoted.
Surgeons Lloyd W. Curtis and Henry B. Fitts, to be surgeons, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from Dec. 2, 1902.
P.A. Surgs. Washington B. Grove and Raymond Speed to be passed assistant surgeons, with the rank of lieutenant, from Nov. 7, 1902.
Chaplain John P. S. Chidwick, to be a chaplain, with the rank of commander, from Sept. 11, 1902.
Chaplain Harry W. Jones, to be a chaplain, with the rank of commander, from Nov. 4, 1902.
Civil Engineer Luther E. Gregory, to be a civil engineer, with the rank of lieutenant, from April 6, 1903.
Gun. Hugh Sinclair, to be a chief gunner from Aug. 1, 1902, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1899.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 20.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Comdr. Charles W. Rae, to be a captain from Jan. 1, 1903, vice Harford, retired.
Lieut. Comdr. John K. Barton, to be a commander from Jan. 4, 1903, vice Webster, promoted.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 17, 1903.
PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.
Pay Inspector Lawrence G. Boggs, to be a pay director in the Navy from Sept. 25, 1902.

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NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 16.—Rear Admiral A. S. Kenny, retired Jan. 19, 1903. (Section 1444 Revised Statutes, and section II Naval Personnel Act.)
 Chief Gun. C. Morgan, detached Minneapolis, Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., etc., and granted two months' leave.
 Paym. C. D. P. Dorgan, detached duty Naval Station, Key West, Fla., and resignation accepted to take effect Jan. 18, 1903.
 Cable from Rear Admiral Evans, Asiatic Station, Manila, P.I., Jan. 16, 1903.

Capt. S. S. Sperry, detached command New Orleans; to command Rainbow.
 Comdr. S. A. Staunton, detached command Rainbow; to command Helena.
 Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll, detached command Helena; to command New Orleans.

JAN. 17.—Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Niblack, detached duty Navy Yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to Army General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment for three months.

Civ. Engr. E. R. Taylor, detached Navy Yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
 Naval Constr. R. P. Hobson, to Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., Feb. 3, for duty head of department, Construction and repair, of that yard.
 Salmaster J. Hansen (retired), to Naval Recruiting Station, Chicago, Ill.

Capt. G. W. Baird, commissioned from Dec. 2, 1902.
 Cable from Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic Station, Port of Spain, Trinidad, Jan. 17.

Ensign E. C. Keenan, Montgomery; to New York Hospital.
 Lieut. E. F. Eckhardt, Newark; to Montgomery.

JAN. 18.—Sunday.

JAN. 19.—Capt. G. C. Reiter, to duty in charge Naval Recruiting Station, New York, N.Y., Feb. 2, 1903.
 Paym. T. S. O'Leary, to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.; duty as assistant to general storekeeper.
 Passed Asst. Paym. E. C. Tobey, to Navy Yard, New York, N.Y.; duty as assistant to general storekeeper, Feb. 2, 1903.

JAN. 20.—Lieut. R. Welles, jr., detached Mayflower; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. F. Swift (retired), to command Albatross, Feb. 12, 1903.

Lieut. G. H. Burrage, detached Albatross; to home and wait orders.

Ensign A. N. Mitchell, detached Albatross; to Perry. Chief Salmaster M. W. Watkins, to Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla.

War. Mach. D. Purdon, to Raleigh.

War. Mach. E. A. Salvo and J. Dexter, detached New York; to home and wait orders.

War. Mach. C. Crater, detached Albatross; to New York.

Capt. W. H. Reeder, commissioned from Dec. 2, 1902.

Capt. J. E. Pillsbury, Comdr. W. Winder and Comdr. T. B. Moore, commissioned from Nov. 21, 1902.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Rohrbacher, commissioned from Nov. 7, 1902.

Lieut. Comdr. R. O. Bitler, commissioned from June 2, 1902.

Lieut. Comdr. W. Truxton, commissioned from July 11, 1902.

Lieut. F. N. Freeman, commissioned from Nov. 2, 1902.

Lieut. W. C. Davidson, commissioned from June 16, 1902.

Lieut. T. Chester, commissioned from Nov. 7, 1902.

Asst. Surg. H. Shaw, commissioned from Oct. 28, 1902.

Asst. Surg. M. W. Baker, commissioned from July 19, 1902.

Asst. Paym. H. de F. Mel, commissioned from Nov. 1, 1902.

Act. Asst. Surg. T. G. Foster, appointed Jan. 14, 1903.

Cable from Rear Admiral Evans, Asiatic Station, Cavite, P.I., Jan. 12, 1903.

Passed Asst. Paym. G. R. Venable, Don Juan de Austria; to Cavite Station.

Asst. Paym. J. F. Hatch, Don Juan de Austria; to Cavite.

Asst. Paym. R. Nicholson, Cavite Station; to Don Juan de Austria.

Col. J. Forney, Lieut. Col. M. C. Goodrell and Major R. Dickinson, Cavite Station; to home.

Surg. W. F. Arnold, Cavite Station; to Port Isabella Station.

Asst. Surg. C. M. Oman, Isabella Station; to Frolic.

Midshipman J. P. Lannon, Kentucky; to Frolic.

Ensign J. F. Hellweg, Princeton; to New Orleans.

Lieut. F. Boughner, Rainbow; to Quirós.

Lieut. L. C. Bertolotto, Quirós; to Villalobos.

Ensigns J. J. Hyland and B. T. Bulmer, New Orleans; to Villalobos.

Midshipmen R. M. Griswold and R. Wallace, jr., Rainbow; to Kentucky.

Ensign H. Ellis, General Alava; to Kentucky.

Midshipman G. J. Meyers, Kentucky to Rainbow.

Ensign H. L. Wyman, Frolic; to Rainbow.

Midshipman N. E. Nichols, Kentucky; to Annapolis.

Midshipman R. R. Adams, Kentucky; to Yorktown.

Midshipman C. W. Early, Kentucky; to Princeton.

Act. Asst. Surg. H. W. Block and J. R. Dykes, appointed Jan. 14, 1903.

Act. Asst. Surg. G. G. Hart, appointed Jan. 10, 1903.

Act. Asst. Surg. A. W. Kaines, appointed Jan. 12, 1903.

Chap. J. McC. Bellows, appointed Dec. 31, 1902.

JAN. 21.—Comdr. C. Thomas, detached command Albatross; to duty connection fitting out Bennington, and to command of that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. D. C. Redgrave, detached Nashville Feb. 2; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. C. H. Mathews, detached Navy Yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to Nashville, Feb. 2, 1903.

Ensign F. O. Branch, to Independence, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Paym. S. McGowan, to Navy Yard, New York, N.Y., for duty as assistant to pay officer in charge of Naval Clothing Factory.

Passed Asst. Surg. A. G. Grunwell, detached Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Passed Asst. Surg. E. O. Huntington, detached Navy Yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to Maine.

Passed Asst. Surg. D. B. Kerr, detached duty with recruiting party No. 2, etc.; to Wabash, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Act. Asst. Surg. R. A. Campbell, to duty with recruiting party No. 6 on Jan. 27, 1903.

Act. Surg. C. H. Delaney, detached duty with recruiting party No. 7, etc.; to Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Act. Asst. Surg. W. P. Keene, to duty with recruiting party No. 7 on Jan. 28, 1903.

Asst. Surg. F. M. Bogan, detached Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.; to Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.

Act. Asst. Surg. R. B. Chapman, to duty with recruiting party No. 2 on Jan. 27, 1903.

Civ. Engr. H. H. Rousseau, detached Bureau Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Chief Gun. F. Lynch, detached Raleigh; to Naval Hospital, Navy Yard, New York, N.Y., for treatment.

Capt. R. Inch, commissioned from Nov. 21, 1902.

Comdr. A. Reynolds, commissioned from Dec. 2, 1902.

Lieut. W. R. Gherardi, commissioned from Sept. 23, 1902.

Capt. F. L. Bradman, M.C., commissioned from July 23, 1902.

Passed Asst. Surg. R. C. Holcomb, commissioned from Dec. 2, 1902.

Asst. J. P. DeBruier and Civ. Engr. F. R. Harris, appointed Jan. 2, 1903.

JAN. 22.—Lieut. F. E. Ridgely, granted sick leave two months.

P.A. Surg. R. W. Plummer, detailed duty with recruiting party No. 8, etc.; to Prairie.

P.A. Surg. F. M. Furlong, detailed duty with recruiting party No. 8, etc.; Navy Yard New York, N.Y.

Act. Asst. Surg. J. T. Miller, to duty with recruiting party No. 8 on Jan. 27.

Act. Asst. Surg. W. H. Janey, to Naval Hospital, Port Royal, S.C.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JAN. 14.—2d Lieut. Stephen Elliott, having been placed upon the retired list with the rank of 2d lieutenant, on Jan. 13, detached on the latter date from Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va.

JAN. 15.—Capt. F. L. Bradman, granted leave from Jan. 16 to Jan. 19 inclusive.

Capt. H. O. Bisset, take temporary command of the recruiting office, No. 40, Ellis street, San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 30, relieving Capt. C. M. Perkins, who is detached and ordered to command Co. A of the battalion of Marines sailing for the Philippines, Jan. 31, under command of Major George Barnett.

Major Charles A. Doyen, detached Marine Regiment; to resume command of Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md.

JAN. 16.—2d Lieut. D. W. Blake, granted one month's leave of absence from and including Jan. 18.

JAN. 17.—1st Lieut. B. B. Woog, detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va.; proceed to San Juan, P.R., leaving New York Jan. 24, and report to Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, U.S.N., for duty with the battalion on board the Panther.

JAN. 19.—1st Lieut. B. B. Woog, orders of Jan. 17 suspended.

Capt. L. M. Gulick, proceed to League Island, Pa., and report to commandant, Navy Yard, to take charge of a detachment of Marines ordered to Marine Barracks, Port Royal, S.C., for temporary duty.

A company consisting of Capt. P. S. Brown, 1st Lieut. B. B. Woog, 2d Lieut. T. H. Brown and thirty-five enlisted men from Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., to Marine Barracks, Port Royal, S.C., for temporary duty.

Capt. L. M. Gulick, with a detachment of fifteen enlisted men from Marine Barracks, League Island, Pa.; to Marine Barracks, Port Royal, S.C., for temporary duty.

JAN. 20.—2d Lieut. F. F. Robards, report to commanding officer, Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., for duty with Co. C being organized at that point for service in the Philippines.

Capt. J. A. Lejeune, detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., to assume charge of the recruiting district, with headquarters at No. 109 West street, New York, N.Y., relieving 1st Lieut. W. L. Jolly.

JAN. 21.—Capt. F. L. Bradman, detached Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., Jan. 24; report to Major Geo. Barnett, commanding battalion of Marines, to command Co. C of said battalion.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

JAN. 15.—Chief Engr. D. P. Bowen, directed to report to the chairman of medical board at Stapleton, N.Y., for examination as to his physical condition.

2d Asst. Engr. C. S. Root, from the Forward to the Gresham.

3d Lieut. F. B. Harwood, granted five days' leave.

JAN. 16.—Capt. Russell Glover, directed to report at the Department.

Captain of Engineers J. W. Collins, directed to proceed to N. Y. City and Red Bank, N.J., on official business.

The resignation of Cadet C. M. Nash accepted to take effect Jan. 20, 1903.

Jan. 17.—Capt. J. B. Butt, ordered to assume command of the Morrill, during the absence of Capt. A. B. Davis.

Chief Engr. H. C. Barrows, granted an extension of leave for seven days.

1st Lieut. R. O. Crisp, directed to join the U.S. Manning at San Francisco, Cal.

JAN. 19.—Capt. W. A. Failing, granted thirty days' leave.

3d Lieut. F. B. Harwood, directed to join the Onondaga at Tompkinsville, N.Y.

JAN. 20.—1st Asst. Engr. W. C. Myers, directed to proceed to him home, and granted an extension of sick leave for one month.

JAN. 21.—Capt. O. D. Myrick, granted fifteen days' leave.

The nomination of George M. Kohler, of New York, to be a second assistant engineer, with the rank of third lieutenant, in the Revenue Cutter Service, was confirmed by the Senate on Jan. 17.

INVISIBLE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In these prosy, material days, when poetry hath taken wing and sentiment a back seat, the heroic is not to be in war. The thunders of the charge, where lines "marched into death" are relegated to antique history, and modern armies, duly Wagnerized, will fight in "air colored" cloths, with smokeless powder and noiseless guns. In short, all is reduced to the "invisible," and the art of war rests wholly upon the tactics of B'rer Johnsing's nocturnal advance upon the hen roost.

Colonel Wagner suggests the complete abolition of the sword because it disclosed the advancing line. Well, then, if the Army is to be a force of private detectives, why not make them "plain clothes" men, and arm officers with locust club and "noiseless" whistle?

We may expect, with the lately devised invisible uniforms, that battles of the future will be fought largely by suggestion and proxy; that artists will immortalize them on canvas with invisible paint; historians on invisible pages, while the form of invisible generals will be perpetuated by equestrian statues from invisible bronze.

Old fashioned war was too strenuous anyway, and it contained an element of danger. Why not have heads of governments adjust international differences by a game of pins, pinochle or poker, with their respective general staffs formed in the back ground clad in baby-blue and olive drab. Such a scene would be impressive, whereas the picturesque is lost in the noiseless tread of phantom armies.

I only regret that the popular *ruse de guerre*—invisibility—might be carried to more perfection in the case of the infantry officer, for to one of keen vision he may be seen, and what a spectacle! Clad in Limburger cap, baby blue and "olive drab" he looks the part of a German chaffeur, who was born in a cabbage country and reared on the stein.

VON DER GOLTE KNOTT.

It is announced by the Navy Department, that the West Indian medals are now being distributed to the men who served on the U.S.S. Alvarado, Windom, Newark, Winslow, Scorpion and Suwanee, during the war with Spain.

DINNER TO WILLIAM CONANT CHURCH,

Delmonico's, Jan. 19, 1903.

Two hundred and eighteen persons accepted the invitation to the dinner to the editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, given at Delmonico's, New York, Jan. 19, 1903. Gen. Francis V. Greene presided. On his right at the speakers' table, sat in the order named: W. C. Church, Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee, U.S.A., Gen. Greenville M. Dodge, Rear Admiral G. W. Melville, U.S.N., Edmund Clarence Stedman, Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, Richard Watson Glider, Judge H. A. Gildersleeve, Col. Daniel Appleton, N.G.N.Y., and Francis P. Church; on his left sat Hon. Seth Low, Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, U.S.N., Major Gen. E. S. Otis, U.S.A., Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, U.S.N., Charles R. Miller, Judge J. C. Gray, Hon. Andrew H. Green, and Willard Church.

The guests assembled in the ante room adjoining Delmonico's state dining room, and were presented to Colonel Church by General Greene. They were then invited to take a cocktail from a magnificent punch bowl of silver and cut glass bearing this inscription: "Presented Monday, January 19, 1903, at the dinner given in New York to Colonel Church, in celebration of the fortieth year of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, in all honor and affection from his friends of the Army, Navy and Press, with others of his associates in public and private life."

In introducing the proceedings at the close of the dinner, General Greene said: "The number of letters which have been received, each of them with a kind word for Colonel Church, from those who for one cause or another are unable to be present, is fully equal to the number of those who are present. It would be quite impossible for me to attempt to read even a portion of them; but there are some of the letters or extracts from some of them which I think you will surely be glad to listen to."

White House, Washington, Jan. 2, 1903.

My dear General Greene:
 I am sorry that I cannot be present at the dinner to Colonel Church. I know and value him as a friend, and I feel that he has done work of substantial worth for the Army and Navy, and therefore in a peculiar degree for the people of the United States.

Convey to him my warmest greetings. Faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Department of State, Washington, Jan. 7, 1903.

My dear General Greene:
 It is merely because I have to be in New York on the 17th of January that it is impossible for me to be there on the 19th. I could not stay away so long without getting so utterly mired down in letters and despatches that I could not get even for weeks to come. I should be very glad, if it were possible, to present my tribute of affection and regard to Colonel Church, a friend whom I have esteemed and valued for so many years, but I am sorry to say that it is out of the question.

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN HAY.

Previous to reading this letter General Greene said: "I should say that I wrote to Secretary Hay, telling him that I hoped he might make it convenient to be here this evening because I knew he was to be here for the Ohio Dinner Saturday night."

Gen. Francis V. Greene:
 I greatly regret my inability to attend the dinner given to-night to Colonel Church, both on account of my warm personal regard for him after a friendship of many years, and because of the signal service which he has rendered as the editor of the Army and Navy Journal to the efficiency and morale of the American Army.

ELIHU ROOT.

Church and for many more years of usefulness and prosperity to the Army and Navy Journal, I am,
Sincerely yours,
R. W. THOMPSON, Secretary.

General Greene: "A letter from a great man who passed away yesterday morning—possibly one of the last letters that he ever wrote—Mr. Abram S. Hewitt. He speaks of his illness, which he says gives no sign of abatement."

New York, Dec. 15, 1902.

My dear sir:

I would be very glad indeed to join in the dinner to be given in honor of Colonel Church, but unfortunately I am confined to the house by serious illness, which has lasted for two months and gives no sign of abatement. I regret very much, therefore, to say that it will not be possible for me to share with you in the pleasure which you will have in expressing to Colonel Church the high estimate in which he is held in this community by all good citizens. Yours sincerely,
ABRAM S. HEWITT.

General Greene: "And so on. I will not take any more of your time in reading those letters."

"It is hard to realize, as we see the youthful vigor of the friend whom it delights us to honor to-night, that nearly forty years have gone by since he came from the Army, during the Civil War, to establish the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Every Saturday morning during that long time his paper has started on its travels from his office in New York to the uttermost parts of the earth; to ships of the Navy in distant seas; to posts of the Army on what was then the remote frontier; and, in the last few years, to stations in far away Mindanao and the other islands on the opposite side of the globe—bringing news of what was going on in the Service, of the movements and life or death of comrades, telling what had been done and what was proposed to be done by Congress, and, in short, keeping up the touch between those engaged in lonely and dangerous service at long distances from home and all that they had left behind and most cared for. No paper, it is safe to say, ever had more careful readers. It was literally 'boned' by the officers and men at post and on ships, not a word of it escaping them; and the reading and study of each number often consumed several days. It combined all the special traits to which other journals lay individual claim. If you saw it in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL it was really 'so,' and it always contained all the military news that was fit to print, no scandal was ever admitted to its columns; it never sought to attract attention by creating sensation; it always had a sturdy independence and expressed its views without being warped by opinions in Washington; it always espoused the cause of the officer or man serving on a distant station when this differed from that of the officer on soft duty in the East; it always advocated what it believed to be for the best interest of both Services, and while, naturally, there have been differences of opinion as to the wisdom and advisability of some of the measures which it advocated or opposed, yet I have never heard any one question the absolute integrity of its motives. It has never been the organ of any clique in either branch of the Service, but has always stood out for what it believed to be best for the whole Service in both of its branches; and it has been absolutely fearless in defending the rights of the men who wore the uniform. The latest proof of this was when last year, a wave of indignation swept over the country by reports assailing the Army in the Philippines. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL was not carried away by this tide, but was the very first among all the journals in the country to insist on fair play for the Army and to wait until the soldier's side of the story was heard before rendering final decision; and when the Army was heard the Army was fully vindicated, as the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL predicted it would be."

"From the very beginning it took its place as the recognized organ of the military services, acknowledged as the standard authority on all military questions. In this it has had no rival, for, although other military journals have from time to time appeared and disappeared, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has quietly pursued the even tenor of its way, constantly gaining new friends, larger circulation, and a more certain and solidly established position."

"Such as it has been in the past, it is to-day, only on an enlarged scale; enlarged in size; enlarged in the variety and extent of its information; enlarged in the circle of its acquaintance, and the scope of its influence."

"The position of Colonel Church as the head of this journal, its proprietor and editor, is, I believe, unique in American annals. I know of no other paper established by a young man of twenty-six years and continuously maintained, with an ever increasing influence, for forty years. There seems to be no reason why it should not continue under his management, if not for forty years, at least for many years longer; and that it may 'long so continue is, I am sure, the wish and hope of every one present to-night."

"To have established and maintained for so long a period a journal of such high character and wide usefulness is a sufficient monument for any man, but the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not measure the limit of Colonel Church's activities. A few years after the establishment of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, he, in conjunction with his brother, Mr. F. P. Church, whom we have the pleasure of having with us as a guest to-night, established the Galaxy Magazine, and maintained it for some twelve years or more. That it set a high standard in the selection of its contributors I can personally testify, for, more than thirty years ago it rejected one of my articles, and during all the succeeding years I have never yet been able to dispose of it. Mr. Stedman was for a time one of its associate editors and Mark Twain had charge of the Humorous Department. Among its contributors were John Hay, whose brilliant gifts of authorship we are apt to overlook in contemplating the great feats he has achieved in diplomacy."

"Not content with success in journalism and magazine editorship, Colonel Church has found time to write an admirable biography of General Grant, and a most complete history of the life of Ericsson; and the Edinburgh Review thought it worthy of notice extending over fifty pages. In this he took the side of the great inventor in regard to the Monitor, and expressed views which were not shared by naval officers and were disputed by them, but no one ever disputed that he stated with great clearness the views of his life-long friend John Ericsson, who, before his death, expressed the wish that Colonel Church should be his biographer."

"Finally, Colonel Church has not shirked the duty of the citizen; he is not one of those who are perpetually complaining of the condition of public affairs, but on primary days and election days are off playing golf; on the contrary, he has been in constant service in the ranks of those who are striving to improve existing conditions. When called on the jury he has given his time

to that service. He has served for many years on the County Committee of the party whose principles he advocates, and was, at one time, its chairman."

"He has served on committees which, from time to time are formed in this city when conditions become intolerable. He has always been ready and willing to take his part and do his share in every genuine effort for the betterment of this city."

"It is not an ordinary man, nor an average man, my friends, whom we are assembled to honor to-night. High character, fine abilities, well-directed energy, incessant hard work—these are the qualities which have brought success and reputation, wide influence and universal esteem to William Conant Church. Gentlemen, I ask you to drink to the health of our guest." (Applause and cheers for Colonel Church.)

REMARKS OF WILLIAM CONANT CHURCH.

General Greene, and gentlemen; my good friends, one and all: As I listened to the eloquent and very complimentary remarks of your chairman, I was reminded of the story that Boswell tells of Dr. Johnson. It was the habit of the Doctor to spend much of his time in the Royal Library of the Palace at Buckingham. On one occasion while he was there, the King came in, and he took occasion to say some very complimentary things to Dr. Johnson. Afterwards, in telling the story to his friends, some one suggested that Dr. Johnson must have said something in qualification of what the King had said. "Sir," he replied, "when the King has said it, it is to be so. You would not have me bandy words with my Sovereign."

Now, what General Greene says, and says in your name, it is hardly becoming in me to question. Then whatever secret misgivings I may have as to my title to so much praise, I see that we have here eminent representatives of the judiciary, who will, I am sure, sustain me in my claim that no man can be required to testify against himself. (Applause.)

If the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has not been entitled to some praise, it is because it has utterly failed to represent the constituency for which it stands. The character of a newspaper is to a very large extent determined by the individuality of its subscribers. There is, between the editor and the subscriber, what Liebnitz calls a "pre-established harmony"; and the attempt to represent a class of men such as we have in the Army and Navy is and has been a continued inspiration. Whatever their failings—and no man perhaps knows them better than I do—they stand for the very highest sense of honor, of duty, of obligation to those things that men hold or should hold first in esteem. And I should utterly have failed if I had not been able to do something to represent the high quality of the Services."

I remember with great distinctness my first introduction to the Navy. You may remember the remark of Dr. Johnson that "Nobody would go to sea who had ingenuity enough to get into a jail." (Laughter.) Fortunately for us we have had some gentlemen who did not quite answer that description; and I remember my first introduction to the Navy was at the battle of Port Royal. I am sure that every naval officer who is present here, will tell you that to have known intimately Samuel F. Dupont, Raymond and John Rodgers, Trenchard, Luce, Steedman, and others of that class was sufficient to have inspired any man with a respect for the Navy and a confidence in the naval Service. This confidence and this respect have been with me through life, and it has been my ambition to give becoming expression to it and to my confidence in the sister service."

You have spoken, sir, of the Civil War, at which time the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL came into being. At that time for any man not born over sixty years ago to realize the condition of things when the whole country was at war and every man was either fighting with the Army or Navy or engaged in furnishing supplies to them; when the patriotic impulses of citizens of every class were enlisted in defense of the country and even the selfish instincts of men were aroused on its behalf and skillfully directed to his high purpose by that master of men, Abraham Lincoln."

There was not always, however, as I regret to say perfect harmony between the purveyors and those who were obliged to consume the provisions they furnished."

You remember the sailor who was met on the car by a man who recognized the uniform and who said to him: "I see you are in the Navy." "Yes, said the sailor, 'are you?' "Well, I am not exactly in the Navy, but I have a Navy connection; I furnish cheese to the Navy." The Jackie got up and knocked the patriotic dealer in cheese across the car, saying "Now show me the son-of-a-gun that furnishes butter." (Laughter.)

You remember that George Washington said it was impossible to carry on a long war on the solid, simple basis of patriotism, but that you had to appeal to men's selfish interests as well. It was one of the great merits of Lincoln, that while he was an unselfish man himself he had rare skill, as his whole record shows, in availing himself of the selfish instincts of other men; in consolidating all interests in the country in defense of the Union. They used to call it "machine politics" in those days; now it is called statesmanship. And no man was more abused than Mr. Lincoln for his political shortcomings, as they were supposed to be."

Many facts in my experience rise up before me which I might rehearse did I not recall the fate of the reminiscient gentleman in the play of "Hazel Kirk." Whenever he began his refrain of "Twenty years ago," the other players stuffed their fingers in their ears and fled the stage. I fear a like result if I should open my budget of two score years."

I may say, however, that when I first knew the New York press, Horace Greeley and McElrath were still in control of the Tribune, and Charles A. Dana was its managing editor; Henry J. Raymond was editor of the Times; the elder Bennett of the Herald, and the Beaches were publishing the Sun."

Speaking of Greeley recalls an anecdote which shows the primitive conditions still prevailing in the newspaper world in his day. It was in the old Tribune office where the tall tower now is; and old ramshackle building where the editorial office was separated from the composing room by a very rough board partition, with knot holes in it. Mr. Stedman is responsible for this story, and I hold him to account if it is not true. Mr. Greeley was in the habit of going to church every Sunday, at attending the ministrations of Dr. Chapin, the famous Universalist minister, and then going down to his office to write. On this particular occasion, having gone to his office in his Sunday best, the great editor was sitting at his desk, when an unlucky printer on the composing room side of the partition fired a cud of tobacco at the partition. It happened to strike right in the center of one of the knot holes, and landed on Mr. Greeley's

immaculate shirt front. Mr. Greeley, whom I knew very well, was a past grand-master of a vigorous and variegated profanity, and though he had just come from the ministrations of Dr. Chapin, who taught that there was no hell, he sent that unlucky printer to the lowest depths of the deepest inferno."

The speech of Mr. Greeley on other occasions was not wholly consistent with his profession as a Universalist as is shown by another story they tell about him. A colporteur came in and wanted to sell him a book. As an argument for its purchase, he said: "This book is intended to prevent people going to hell." Said Mr. Greeley, "I won't buy it. There ain't half enough people go to hell as it is now."

There is one advantage, I think, that a man gains as he gets on in years; and that is, that he has, unlike a young man, the double point of view. He has the view of youth and the view of experience, and he is enabled to establish a sort of parallax by which he can determine the relations of things as a young man cannot so well do. Looking at the past and considering it from the present, I am full of the most hopeful anticipations for the future. (Applause and cries of "Good, good.")

I am by instinct an optimist. I have lived to see many changes here in New York. As I was saying to a gentleman here to-night, when I first knew New York we had Fernando Wood for mayor—and a very tricky, unpleasant fellow he was—now we go to our great universities and take one of their presidents and put him at the head of our city government. (Applause.)

Surely, gentlemen, there is some progress here; progress that gives hope, great hope, for the future. It is now 120 years since my grandfather, who was a New Englander, was turned loose from the Jersey prison ship and landed in New York. Ever since that period my family has been connected with this city. It is the seat of my affections; all my interests are centered here; I am full of pride in it and hope for it, and I can feel we are just at the beginning of a grand era of development that will make it the great capital of the world. (Tremendous applause.)

General Greene: In speaking of the military service it has been customary for generations to say "The Army and the Navy." While the trend of current events is such that in a short time in the future, the Navy may hold the first place, yet for the present at least the Army has the precedence and therefore our toast, after that of our guest, is "The Army." Whom have we to speak for it to-night? A man who has passed through every grade from private soldier to major general. (Applause.) Who served and engaged in more than a hundred battles and combats in the great Civil War (applause); who has been brevetted for gallantry in the campaigns against the Comanche Indians; who led, in his old blue shirt, the attacks on El Caney; who was sent to command the United States portion of the expedition to suppress the Boxer insurrection in China; who commanded the Army in the Philippines. Gentlemen, if the career of a gallant soldier appeals to you, you will join with me enthusiastically in drinking the health of Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee.

A Voice: Three cheers for General Chaffee. These were given with hearty good will.

REMARKS OF GENERAL CHAFFEE.

Mr. Chairman; Colonel Church, gentlemen, friends of Colonel Church: It is needless for me to say that it is a great pleasure for me to be present on this occasion for the purpose of honoring Colonel Church for his long and valuable services to the Army as editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, a publication for forty years past, which is now and we hope will always remain, deeply interested in the military power of the nation, of great good and real pleasure to the Army everywhere. Indeed, I should have greatly regretted had circumstances kept me away, for it is something of a satisfaction to say in the face of a man who has served one faithfully and done it all very acceptably for so many years as has done Colonel Church, editor, that we like him, honor him, and have pleasure in his weekly call at our homes. That his journal is one of the things in Army life which cheers; and whether the things that cheer are few or many, the JOURNAL ranks high in the list. Therefore, if I am authorized by your courtesy, Mr. Chairman, to speak for the Army to-night, I may do so, from the view point of the home of Colonel Church, New York, and extended observation, as regards distant observation, and a considerable acquaintance with the rank and file of the Army, not excluding wives and children. Embrace all our military stations at home, all stations beyond sea, and you will find in each friends of Colonel Church, who will be glad to learn of this honor to him to-night; and they will hope, too, that he will live many years to voice his sentiments in the support of military honor and integrity, military progress and efficiency, organization and instruction."

Gentlemen, the Army congratulates Colonel Church. As you very well know, a condition of war disturbs the even tenor of nearly all worldly things, so much as to require time and effort to regain the normal state. This is very true in Army affairs. Discipline becomes elastic, occasionally lax; instruction practically ceases for the time in many important phases. The Army has but recently emerged from four years of war, and has been materially augmented in numbers by legislation of Congress. As the result of battle, sickness and resignation, the very efficient non-commissioned officers and trained men of five years ago, have given place, in a large degree, to new material which needs and must receive the careful attention of the officers; and it is a fact that many of the latter are men of small experience in Army administration. In our branch we particularly look for the adage, "Like father, like son," to apply; for we hold the instruction of enlisted men to be the first duty of an officer. His personality as an officer may be found in the inspection of his men. A good non-commissioned officer, a good company, Contented soldiers are largely the products of creation, not the product of chance."

You will have noted, I am sure, that the deficiencies are being inquired into, and that improvements through practice and study have again become part of the daily life and state of the Army. Knowledge of the science and art of war is not a primer, of course. Military administration is more or less a study, of medicine, of sanitation, of business details; hence, far from being easy as is the fit of an old shoe. But a short speech is often desirable to one's audience. I will ask you to think so in my case, and invite your honored guest to bear witness to the statement I now make: that at no time in the history of the Army has the purpose of the commissioned rank made for higher aims

in professional ability, and taken more closely home to heart and hand the resolve to serve the country faithfully and well than at the present day. (Applause.)

From you, gentlemen, who are not of our profession, I shall hope to receive good wishes for all my comrades of the Army who honestly endeavor to serve the nation faithfully. (Applause.)

General Greene: The next, the Navy, the sister service, that Navy which accomplished the unparalleled feat in 1898 of destroying two hostile fleets within the short space of sixty days, sinking every ship opposed to it, and without the loss of a single life on its own side. The spokesman here to-night is an officer who began his career under Farragut at New Orleans and under Porter at Fort Hudson, who was the watch officer on the Mississippi when she was blown up on the river of the same name; who, in the War of 1898, commanded the Newark and afterwards took the Oregon around the world to Manila and there relieved Admiral Dewey of the command of the squadron in the far west. New York city is fortunate in having him in command of the New York Navy Yard; and it is by no means as a mere formality that he comes here to-night to honor his lifelong friend, Colonel Church. Gentlemen, I propose "The Navy," and coupled with it, the health of Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, of the Navy. (Applause and three cheers for Admiral Barker.)

REMARKS OF ADMIRAL BARKER.

Mr. Chairman, Colonel Church and gentlemen: It was anticipated that an officer who has drunk deeply of the nectar of official life in Washington would respond to this toast. But, failing this, I had hoped that an old and intimate friend, whose locks are whitened by the blasts of many winters, would have voiced the respect and admiration which we of the Navy have for the distinguished guest of this evening; but the gripe or some other misfortune has taken him by the throat, and I have been asked to respond.

Mr. Chairman, if there is one thing more than another for which the officers of the Army and Navy should be thankful—and I know that my friends of the Army will pardon me for including them—it is that, from the moment we enter the Service, our country demands of us truthfulness, courage and honor. (Applause.) These fundamental principles of character are taught in our academies, and so far as possible, are insisted upon in actual service. The word of an officer shall be as good as his bond (applause); his courage must stand the test of battle; his honor shall be spotless. To such a school Colonel Church belongs. With such sentiments he is in hearty accord. From the beginning of his labors with the JOURNAL, he has been governed by high ideals; he has endeavored to state facts truthfully and clearly; he has stood up manfully for what he believed to be right; he has condemned fearlessly what he knew to be wrong; he has made the JOURNAL an authority which is recognized throughout the land, for matters pertaining to the Army and Navy.

Gentlemen, we of the Navy are fond of doing honor to such men; and I know that I express the feeling of the officers and men of the Navy in wishing long life and happiness to the distinguished guest of this evening; and to his loving, gentle and accomplished wife. (Long continued applause.)

Admiral Barker: The health of Mrs. Church. (This was drunk standing.)

General Greene: I referred in speaking of Colonel Church, to the fact that he had not failed to do his duty as a citizen. The next regular toast is on "Citizenship," and among our guests to-night is one who has worked with Colonel Church in all movements for the betterment of conditions in this city, and who is pre-eminently the type of good citizen, as merchant, as educator, and as administrator. Added to all this, he has given to this city the best administration which it has had in more than a generation. I take pleasure in introducing to you the Hon. Seth Low. (Cheers.)

REMARKS OF MAYOR LOW.

Mr. Chairman, Colonel Church and gentlemen: I have come in contact, from time to time, with the Church militant (laughter), but this is the first occasion on which I have had the pleasure of dining with the Church military and naval, rolled in one. Since I heard that he was at Port Royal, I am almost tempted to believe that he belongs to that class of hermaphrodite soldiers of whom General Porter once said, that on land they threw up breast works, and at sea they parted with everything but the immortality of their souls. If that be the case, I can understand why he is so highly esteemed in both services. But General Chaffee has raised a doubt in my mind, partly, perhaps, because I am only a layman, as to whether this ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is not in some insidious way identified with the canteen. (Laughter and applause.) General Chaffee said that this journal cheered; but he was careful not to say that it did not inebriate.

When one is called upon to discuss citizenship before a company made up so largely of military and naval men it is quite essential that he should get his bearings, and I must know, first of all, whether I am to discuss this theme in a highly technical sense. Let us illustrate: It was my good fortune to be at The Hague with Captain Mahan. He was naturally placed upon the Naval Committee of that conference; and one evening he reported to his colleagues that the Russians had submitted that morning a proposition that for five years the nations of the earth should agree not to increase their naval armaments. Some—I don't know whether I should say thoughtless or inconsiderate person present—asked: What is to be done with the naval armor during that interval? And before the crushing weight of that inquiry the proposition fell to the ground. Captain Mahan said that even Russians themselves voted against it. And then he said to us, with an earnestness that I shall never forget: "Gentlemen, it is absolutely impossible to frame a formula that is fair both to the armor and the gun." Now, that I call the technical point of view. To us laymen the questions that interested in The Hague were, how to prevent war, how to avoid unnecessary bloodshed, how to keep the peace between the people of the earth; but the technical sense of the naval officers and the presence of a proposition like that, made it a question in that particular instance of absolute fairness between the armor and the gun.

Now I suppose from that point of view a citizen, from the point of view both of the Army and the Navy, a citi-

zen or the citizenship of the country is only the body of people from whom officers and recruits for the Army and the Navy are had, and I regret to think that, as a citizen, I am no longer of any interest to either service. I doubt whether General Greene would even accept me on the police force of the city. And on the other hand, if the citizen is to take a highly technical view of the two services, he may look upon them simply as branches of the government which he is called upon to support; but I am very confident that that is not the point of view which I am asked to speak of this evening. It would be an impossible point of view for any one to hold, who thought of citizenship as illustrated by Colonel Church, and I want to congratulate him first of all, that he has been able during all these many years to render a citizen's service to the Army and the Navy by giving to them so good a mouthpiece as the journal which he has edited all these years. (Applause.) He has fulfilled, in doing that, the functions that the citizenship of the United States wants to have filled, I am confident. It wants to sustain, to support its Army and its Navy always and everywhere. In days of peace it may occasionally criticize; it may do that even in war; but Colonel Church, the citizenship of the country sometimes do that, even of its civil officials. But I sometimes think that those whom it criticizes most, it loves the best. (Applause.) At any rate, back of all the criticism which is in a certain sense a manifestation of interest, back of all criticism and deep in the heart of every American who is worth his salt, is unspeakable pride in the Army and the Navy of the United States. (Long continued applause.) And I am here to do honor to Colonel Church, personally and as the representative of this city, if I may say so, first of all, because he has been the defender and the supporter of the Army and Navy of our country.

The great citizen who died yesterday morning, lived for eighty years. Out of all that long period he was in the public service only for twelve or fourteen years; but there has been no moment since he came to the age of manhood that he did not illustrate the best type of good citizenship; and he did it just as much when he was out of office as when he was in office. He did it when he was establishing and enlarging a business that helped to develop the resources of the country; he did it when he was laboring day in and day out to make the Cooper Union what Mr. Cooper wanted it to be; he did it when he was addressing the Chamber of Commerce, when he was writing to the newspapers, when he was serving on the boards of directors of this institution or that. It was the spirit within that made him the good citizen wherever he was. And that, it seems to me, is the spirit that all of us who are here recognize in Colonel Church as well. Not only in his youth as a member of the Army, not only in his position as editor of this able journal, but as a member of the General Committee, simply as a man trying to do his duty, to his city and his country, he has illustrated always the qualities of good citizenship that made a man valuable to his city and his country. (Applause.) That suggests the other reason why it seems to me, why Colonel Church is worthy of this honor, from the point of view of my toast; because he served the Army and the Navy well, as the editor of this journal, and because, outside of his editorship he has been a true man and a true citizen, public spirited and earnest always; therefore I am here. (Applause.)

General Greene: If the question should be asked: what is the most powerful influence in modern civilization? I fancy that probably a majority of the answers would be, the newspaper. Like other forms of power it is liable to abuse in unworthy hands; but, as Bulwer Lytton makes Richelieu say of the pen: "Beneath the rule of men entirely great," it is a power "mightier than the sword." As Colonel Church has wielded this power in his comparatively restricted sphere for the benefit of the Army and Navy, so have the great dailies in New York the opportunity to wield it for the benefit of mankind. Among the editors in chief none is more thoroughly trained in the technique of his profession, none has a keener sense of the responsibilities and duties of his position than the gentleman whom I now introduce to you, Mr. Charles R. Miller.

REMARKS OF MR. CHARLES R. MILLER.

General Greene, Colonel Church, and Gentlemen: The press may be mightier than the sword, but I have my doubts whether it is greater than that sixteen inch gun that they tried the other day down at Sandy Hook.

Now, gentlemen, I confess to the same embarrassment to which the Mayor has confessed—and perhaps in a higher degree. When a general practitioner undertakes to extol the virtues of the specialist, he incurs the usual risks of treading on unknown ground. And when Colonel Church, two score years ago, entered upon the newspaper career, he chose a field of special journalism. It is a field full of interest and event, having to do with the national organism, but still a highly specialized and technical field. The years of my humble labors have been passed in the general newspaper field; and therefore it would be shameful presumption on my part to undertake in this company an appreciation of the technical merits of Colonel Church's newspaper. I do pretend to some competence to judge it as journalism, and I assure you gentlemen that no words I could speak in Colonel Church's praise would transcend his merits as an editor, or would adequately express the pride and pleasure I have in joining in the demonstration of honor to a practitioner of the art who has won such high distinction in it. (Applause.)

It is the ideal, it is the aim, it is the sworn resolve of every serious journalist, always to be right, never to be mistaken. Inerrancy is the soul of the business. And when Colonel Church entered the newspaper career it was with that resolve, with that aim; but having in mind the weakness of finite human nature, and wishing to give himself a fair show he chose a branch of art which is impressed with the minimum co-efficient of error. It was a weekly journal he started; not a daily. Just one-seventh the chance to make blunders, you will say. Call it one-seventieth. What conscientious editor could not sift the chaff of error from the pure grain of truth, if he had a week to do it in. In the office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL you will find the atmosphere of the scholar's holy cell as compared with the office of a daily morning newspaper where contending characters shout and damn and all is bustle, squeeze, row, jobbery, jam.

There was once a daily journalist who got a job on a weekly; and then he advertised for a place on the staff of an almanac. He said a weekly was "too sudden" for him. Down in Brazil there is a newspaper published in the English language that never prints any

news until it is a year old and until it has stood the test of time. That newspaper is the only absolutely reliable newspaper on the face of the globe. (Laughter.) It is under conditions of that kind that it must be gotten out if you are to be accurate.

It was my good fortune not long ago to discover the secret of Colonel Church's success. I dropped in on him in a friendly way in his office; and with modest pride he exhibited files of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL back to that first issue, on Aug. 29, 1883. Now I have no doubt that that was the most extraordinary first number of any publication ever issued. The Colonel knew by heart that old Minerva story, how the lady sprang full armed from the brain of Jove; and he acted on that plan. That first number was no weak and pulling infant filled with apologies to our readers, and "we hope to do better in our next." It was finished, full. Compare that first issue with the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of to-day and you will find no structural change. The framework was there; the organs are there; improvements, increase, constant growth in value we discover, but there was no vital change because there was no need of any. That first issue of the Colonel's paper represented a modern, intelligent, faithful effort to give the reader high excellence and full value; and that has been the secret of the success of that publication. The Colonel has made of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL a newspaper so good that it has no rival in excellence. For forty years he has been a complete monopolist, constantly monopolizing trade, homicidally killing off competition. You have been assured by the gentlemen in the Service, that his newspaper is indispensable to both branches, and he has won for the newspaper he has edited and published the highest reward for the journalist, the general recognition of his authority. Sometimes in our lower sphere there flings down from that higher place, an advance proof of some article of news or opinion for simultaneous publication; and I assure you there is never any question about it if it comes from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Sturdy and capable in the support of his own opinion, considerate of the opinions of others, broad minded in dealing with those differences which will arise in the Service, Colonel Church has diligently labored for higher efficiency and better organization in both branches of the Service. He has given aid and support to the Government by appealing always for a better Army and a better Navy. He has been unswervingly loyal. (Applause.) He has never felt it necessary to denounce as the crime of the century the victory won by Dewey in Manila Bay. He has never felt it necessary to open a fire in the rear upon soldiers of his own country, sickening and dying—(Applause)—sickening and dying amid the unspeakable hardships which attended their labors while they were trying to establish peace and order in territory which they lawfully won and lawfully hold. (Applause.) He has never pursued and bounded with defamation the officers of his Government in duties which this nation lawfully assumed and will in good faith and with good conscience perform to the end. (Applause.)

The Colonel tells us that he is an optimist and is still hopeful. He is one of the youngest among us. These forty years of labor are but a preparation for what he has to do. (Cries of "good.") He has started us well in the Service, but much remains for us.

Colonel, we have chosen this occasion for honoring you, not that we thought the fortieth anniversary had any peculiar significance, but, because many of us, mindful of the flight of time, were disinclined to wait for your 50th or 100th anniversary. We may not be there, but may you be there, sir—strong, resolute, loyal as you are and as you ever have been. (Long continued applause.)

General Greene: The last regular toast is "Literature." The respondent is also not without experience in journalism, and he began his career as a war correspondent in the great Civil War, that struggle where we find nearly every man over 60 years of age whom we delight to honor; but from journalism he soon passed to what is more technically called literature, and the sweetness and beauty and delicacy of his poems are known to you all. The elegance of his diction is no less remarkable than the purity of his thought. Incidentally it is to him that we owe the conception of this dinner. I have the pleasure of introducing Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman. (Long continued applause.)

REMARKS OF EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.

General Greene, Colonel Church, friends and comrades all: I have never seen the two Services and the citizens of New York more closely brought together than on this evening. In looking over the program to-night, and coming to a period of the evening when at best I can only talk rather than speak of it, I have been struck with its symbolism. In responding to the toast "Literature," I might very well say that the series of toasts means that after the soldiers, the sailors, have done their duty of the day, or of the campaign, and after we citizens—inspired by the example of such a man as he who died yesterday, or that of the first citizen of this town, who has eulogized him to-night, or by the example of the officer who presides at this meeting—have done our duty, then we can sit down in the camp or ward room or in our own homes, and at our ease enjoy literature—poetry, history, biography, and other works of imaginative fiction. (Laughter.)

I see that literature is at the other end of the program from the Army and Navy; but this surely does not mean that the Army and Navy are apart from letters. In my observation of the Army and Navy, in my youth and in middle life, I long since came to the conclusion that books are more heartily enjoyed by soldiers and by sailors than by almost any other classes of men. I have a particular affection for their enjoyment of literature, because up to within a comparatively recent time they stuck to the darlings of my own youth. If you quoted Byron among a lot of sailors, you went straight to their hearts; and they all delight in the moonlight music, love and flowers of old Tom Moore.

But the gallant gentleman on my left (Rear Admiral Melville), who only needs a trident to make us think he never ought to have retired from the ocean, tells me that in the Navy they no longer read Byron as they used to, and strum the guitar, and talk of senoritas and senoras; that they are more practical; that iron ships have brought them down to a knowledge of machinery, and that they do things in a very level-headed and scientific way.

I am sorry for them; but remember that we now have a Seville and a Cadiz of our own—I say Seville and Cadiz because you remember that Byron makes one rhyme with "ladies," and the other with the "devil," and, as respects pronunciation, "Little Don Juan" is good enough for me. We are going to have a Seville and a Cadiz in our

own possession; and I have no doubt that the changes of the last few years will bring back the romance which so charmed us in our youth.

We have put this toast to literature at the end, and "Citizenship" between it and "Journalism." This surely was not done to show that journalism is not literature. We are not going to bury the question here tonight. Let the discussion continue. If it did not, what would become of the newspapers? As Weller said: "What would become of the undertakers if we did not have death?" And I am willing to acknowledge there is a great deal of literature in journalism—outside of the literary reviews and supplements. The best literature in journalism, to my mind, is not that which writes about literature, discusses literature; it is the leading article by the modest, strong men who lead the sentiment of the country.

Mr. Stedman followed with an interesting history of the Galaxy Magazine, established in 1863 by Colonel Church and his brother, Francis P. Church. Continuing he said:

The Galaxy started with many advantages and disadvantages. It never at any time was under the control of a publishing house. It was the first magazine after the war really to welcome above all American contributions. It was given out in the office, also, that quality and not reputation was a thing that was wanted. Best of all, we were allowed to affix our names to our articles; and that gave young fellows a chance, and consequently brought most of the talent to the aid of the editors; and the magazine was run in this spirit for years. It was a very hard time. The younger men here cannot realize the condition of the country then. The Army and Navy know what it was, as they gradually disbanded and shrunk in numbers. Business men know what it was. The elder publishers and journalists will remember what it was. The nation had been decimated, north and south. The best, the noblest, the most gifted had fought on either side. Such were the youths of whom Lowell in his anguish said:

"Tain't right to hev the young go fust,
All throbbin' full o' gifts an' graces,
Leavin' life's paupers dry ez dust
To try an' make b'lieve fill their places!"

No one knows, no one can imagine what talent, like Theodore Winthrop's, was lost, what future Miltons became mute and inglorious in that war. The fifteen years following that war were hard for men of all classes, all conditions; I think hardest of all for literary projects, for publishers, for writers. It was a heroic thing to start a magazine like the Galaxy at that time, to put all the little patrimony that these men had into that magazine; and it was a wonderful thing that they kept it going during twelve years. There is where I think Colonel Church did a greater service to literature than many others have done. It is noteworthy, also, what a set of contributors he obtained.

It is a remarkable thing that in all nearly seven hundred contributors should have written for this magazine. They were paid as well as any writers of the day were paid, irrespective of the question whether they were among the great or the lowly, whether they were experienced or whether they were beginners.

Well, the Galaxy finally was sold to the Atlantic and merged in it; and it was rather a pity, after it had brought its cargo safe to shore, and tided over that period, that it should have been sold just before the custom of advertising in magazines began, and just before prosperity came to this country again. I think that one of the greatest services Colonel Church has rendered to literature has now been told in my rapid story of his post-bellum magazine.

I must not forget that since then he has written important books; first, the Life (to use his own words) of Ericson, the son of Olof, the son of Nils, the son of Eric, the son of Magnus Stadig, that sturdy old Norseman with whom he was so much in sympathy. I think no one but Colonel Church could have written that book. He has also given us his life of Grant—and the works are wrought in the straightforward, sturdy English, like the men upon whom they were written, and like the man who wrote them. The author is still in the vigorous leisure of his life, when he is not everlooking on Thursdays or Fridays the forms of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL; and I hope we shall have many more such volumes from him. (Applause.)

General Greene: While the regular toasts are all over, it is still very early in the evening; and if you resume your seats for a moment, I think possibly you may find it well worth while. I see over in the corner there a man who "deviled" me as a "plebe" when I went to West Point, a good many years ago; and I was fortunate in getting even with him some thirty years later when the fortunes of war brought him under my command. During that time he has traveled all over the world; has served in his own Army, and in foreign armies, has filled diplomatic positions and has written endless novels—above all he is a most warm and enthusiastic admirer of Colonel Church. His short title, as I know it, is Dick Savage (applause), his long title is the author of "My Official Wife, and other stories."—Col. Richard Henry Savage.

REMARKS OF COL. RICHARD H. SAVAGE.

In the course of his remarks, which, greatly to our regret, we are obliged to condense, Colonel Savage said:

"In Colonel Church, we have, both as soldier, man, citizen and editor, that soldierly spirit which seems, thank God, to rest with the Americans irrespective of preparation, Congressional enactment or popular neglect; that is, that soldierly spirit of the American citizen which rises like the tide, irrespective of the port or local conditions, to support, sustain and hold up that flag which never comes down. (Applause.)"

"The work done by Colonel Church in his year of active fighting has been supplemented by that broad, patient, intelligent non-personal and non-political work which has made the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL the standard publication of the world."

"The country may well feel itself secure so long as it produces volunteer soldiers like Colonel Church, a journal to build up the soldierly spirit which it has always manifested, to support a military academy which has produced men like Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, such a man to command such a corps as the 7th Corps, which manifested in conquest—stability, kindness, dignity; which went, returned and vanished away like the thin segment of a dream. It was the finest corps I think which I ever saw in my life. There is no brevet in the case of General Greene, there is no brevet in the case of our guest of the evening. But, thank God, irrespective of technique, in some way I

always feel that the shadow of the United States flag covers the Navy. They have shown energy, bravery, skill and ability to defend the women, children and homes of our land, which, thank God, will always be peaceful, protected from foreign invasion and secure at home, under the shadow of that flag which never goes back. (Applause.)

The following cablegrams were received during the progress of the dinner from Ambassador Porter and Col. Theo. A. Dodge, U.S.A., retired:

Colonel Church,
Delmonico's, New York.
Affectionate greetings, congratulations and best wishes.
PORTER.

Gen. Francis Vinton Greene,
Delmonico's, New York.
Invitation belated, no dirigible balloon procurable. Heartfelt greetings to Colonel Church. Primus inter pares.
THEODORE AYRAULT DODGE.

Among the letters received and not given above were the following:

Army War College,
Washington, Jan. 8, 1903.
Dear General Greene:
I thank you for the cordial invitation to be present at the public dinner to be given to Col. Wm. C. Church, editor of the Army and Navy Journal, on Monday, Jan. 19, 1903.

I sincerely regret my inability to be present on that occasion, the more so as Colonel Church is a warm personal friend, and a man whose friendship I hold in high esteem. Very truly yours,
S. B. M. YOUNG (Major General, U.S.A.).

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 2, 1903.
Dear General Greene:
I regret extremely that an engagement in Washington on the 19th of January will prevent my accepting the very flattering invitation which the committee having charge of the dinner to be given to Col. W. C. Church have honored me with. It is a matter of special regret to me that I cannot join in this compliment that you are paying Colonel Church.
Wishing you a happy New Year, I am,
Very sincerely yours,
WILLARD H. BROWNSON.

In a letter to General Greene, regretting his inability to be present, Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., said:
"I have your circular regarding the dinner to Col. William C. Church, which is an honor due Colonel Church's qualities as a man and as a journalist. I write to you personally so that you may know I am in harmony with your views regarding Colonel Church."

Gen. F. V. Greene:
Regret exceedingly that I cannot come to dinner in honor of Colonel Church. Pressure of official business here prevents me from leaving. Please extend my best wishes and express my sincere regret.
LEONARD WOOD.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 20, 1903.
My dear General Greene:
I have just returned from the West Indies and find your kind invitation for dinner last night to Col. W. C. Church. I regret exceedingly that I was not able to join in this act of respect and regard for Colonel Church, who has so many friends in both Services. Thanking you again, and with sincere regret, I remain,
Yours very truly,
H. C. TAYLOR.

Ordinance Office, War Department,
Washington, Jan. 8, 1903.

Dear Sir:
I regret very much that engagements already made will prevent my being present at the dinner which is to be given to Colonel Church, editor of the Army and Navy Journal, on Monday evening, Jan. 19; but I am heartily in sympathy with the expression which this event is intended to convey.

The Service papers, of which the Army and Navy Journal is so high an example, are indispensable to the interchange of professional thought, without which the efficiency of the Service would not maintain its level. They answer a purpose in disseminating profitable information which could not be served by any other agency open even to authority; and when to these uses are added the personal efforts of a learned and upright editor, devoted to the cleanest and highest interests of the Service, the whole constitutes an institution of which it is fitting that the beneficiaries should show their appreciation.

With regret at my inability to be present, I am,
Sincerely yours,
WILLIAM CROZIER.

From Brevet Brig. Gen. I. S. CATLIN, U.S.A.:
In my judgment there is no necessity of any explanation of the circumstances under which this testimonial to Colonel Church is to be given. Every Army officer, and the men at the head of Army administration, know the worth of Colonel Church and the inestimable value of his services to the Army and the country, especially during the Spanish and Philippine wars. His devoted and intelligent advocacy of the rights of the Army and Navy and his defense of the noble men who have been unjustly attacked, are known and fully appreciated; and it is no exaggeration to say that he is entitled to their respect and gratitude. Patriotic men, whether in or out of the Army, honor themselves more than Colonel Church by any appropriate recognition of his great services.

Dear Sir:
I am sorry to say that important engagements will deprive me of the pleasure of participating in the dinner which will be given in honor of Colonel Church on the 19th of January. The honor is well deserved by him, and I should like to accept this opportunity to show him my respect and regard.

I am, dear sir, very truly yours,
D. C. GILMAN,
(President Johns Hopkins University).

23 Wall Street, Jan. 5, 1903.

My dear Mr. Phelps:
I have received a letter asking me to join in a dinner to Col. William C. Church of the Army and Navy Journal. I regret extremely that my probable absence from the city (or, if this should fail, a previous engagement for the same evening) makes it impossible for me to accept, much to my regret, as I greatly admire Colonel Church and am delighted that he is to have a dinner.
Yours sincerely,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

The Outlook Company, New York, Jan. 12, 1903.
My dear Phelps:
It is a matter of great regret with me that I cannot be present at the dinner given to Col. William C. Church at Delmonico's on Monday evening, Jan. 19. I have the greatest respect for Colonel Church as a man and for his

work as an editor. The thoroughness and dignity of that work have commended it to all those who care for the best kind of journalism. A man who has devoted himself so long and with such steadiness of aim to his profession makes a tradition which aids every other man who tries to do his work in the same spirit and for the same ends. There are many reasons why Colonel Church's friends should honor him on the evening of the 19th, and I sincerely regret that I cannot express by my presence my personal regard for him.

Yours very truly,
H. W. MABIE.

The Ark, Castine, Me., Jan. 10, 1903.

My dear Mr. Phelps:
It would give me great pleasure to unite with many of my old friends and associates in doing honor to Col. William C. Church as he enters upon the forty-first year of an honorable service in journalism.

I have been associated with Colonel Church in diverse enterprises, literary and other, of plith and moment, and I can testify with warmth and sincerity to his public spirit, level-headedness and admirable judgment. To be one of a party to bid him God-speed in his new era would be a privilege; and I thank the committee for the invitation to be present at the complimentary dinner at Delmonico's on Jan. 19. But a long and vexatious illness keeps me a prisoner here, and I shall reluctantly be obliged to decline the honor and the pleasure offered me by this invitation. Yours sincerely,
NOAH BROOKS.

W. D. WEAVER, Editor Electrical World and Engineer:
My admiration for Colonel Church dates from my entry into the Naval Service a quarter of a century ago, and a personal acquaintance in recent years has heightened my regard for the sterling qualities which have made the Army and Navy Journal such a powerful factor in this field. It is therefore with the keenest regret that I find an absence from the city on the date of the dinner will deny me the privilege of being present on the occasion of the tribute to his character and public services.

The following is a list of subscribers to the dinner:

Rear Adm. R. Aston, U.S.N.,	Gen. Brayton Ives,
Gen. Avery D. Andrews,	Francis C. Jones,
Col. G. S. Anderson, U.S.A.,	H. Bolton Jones,
Col. Daniel Appleton,	Charles M. Jessup,
Samuel P. Avery,	Edward G. Kennedy,
Henry Abbey,	John S. Kennedy,
Allen S. Apgar,	Hon. Seth Low,
James W. Alexander,	Major C. E. Lydecker,
Maj. D. L. Brainard, U.S.A.,	James T. Law,
Brig. Gen. A. E. Bates,	W. H. Llewellyn,
U.S.A.,	Col. W. C. Larned, U.S.A.,
Lt. Col. J. G. Butler, U.S.A.,	Col. S. M. Mansfield, U.S.A.,
Dr. John C. Barron,	Major Wm. H. Male,
William Bispham,	Albert Matthews,
William Cullen Bryant,	Alexander C. Morgan,
Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss,	Lieut. Comdr. C. Merchant,
Hon. John Bigelow,	Rear Adm. G. W. Melville,
Col. Edgar W. Bass, U.S.A.,	U.S.N. (and one guest),
(and one guest),	Charles R. Miller,
Rear Adm. Royal B. Bradford,	Marshall H. Mallory,
U.S.N.,	John A. Mitchell,
President Nicholas Murray	Fordham Morris,
Butler,	Gen. E. L. Moliniaux,
Gen. Henry L. Burnett,	Col. W. D. Mann,
Clarence C. Buel,	O. D. Munn,
(and two guests),	Capt. J. T. Martin, U.S.A.,
William H. Bliss,	V. L. Mason,
Major M. H. Bright,	Frank M. Murphy,
George A. Beaton,	Charles H. Marshall,
Major Rogers Birnie, U.S.A.,	Major M. M. Macomb,
Rear Adm. A. S. Barker,	U.S.A.,
U.S.N.,	J. Weston Myers,
Capt. D. B. Case, U.S.A.,	Gen. Anson G. McCook,
Gen. I. S. Catlin, U.S.A.,	(and one guest),
Capt. H. G. Cole, U.S.A.,	Judge M. T. McMahon,
Major M. Crawford, U.S.A.,	Marston Niles,
Brig. Gen. Wm. Crozier,	Nathaniel Niles,
U.S.A.,	W. W. Niles,
E. P. Cail,	Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis,
Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee,	U.S.A.,
U.S.A.,	Col. Stephen H. Olin,
J. Wells Champney,	Peter B. Olney,
Prof. George Chase,	J. C. Osgood (and one guest),
Edward Cary,	Dr. W. K. Otis,
Charles F. Chichester,	Capt. A. E. Plorkowski,
Winston Churchill,	William Packer Prentice,
Thomas F. Clark,	James W. Pinchot,
Capt. Charles Curie,	Charles Henry Phelps,
Thomas B. Clarke,	Albrecht Pagenstecher,
Lt. G. de G. Catlin, U.S.A.,	Gen. Fred. I. Pierson,
Col. John C. Calhoun,	Amos R. E. Pinchot,
Dr. T. M. Coan,	Capt. A. R. Piper, U.S.A.,
Dr. C. J. Colles,	Samuel Parsons, jr.,
Clarkson Cowl,	Hulbert Payne,
Waldo P. Clement,	Asst. Engr. H. E. Rhoades,
Joseph P. Cashman,	U.S.N.,
Frederick Dielman,	J. Hampden Robb,
Col. F. S. Dodge, U.S.A.,	Alfred Roelker,
Dr. Thos. M. Dillingham,	Horace Russell,
(and one guest),	George W. Rouzer,
I. Wyman Drummond,	Capt. Geo. Shorkley, U.S.A.,
Gen. G. M. Dodge,	Montgomery Schuyler,
Frank H. Dodd,	P. Tecumseh Sherman,
William E. Dodge,	Theron G. Strong,
Thomas Dimon,	Russel Sturgis,
A. W. Drake,	C. W. Sweet (and one guest),
C. A. Draper,	George H. Story,
John P. East,	rev. S. S. Seward,
Hon. Smith Ely,	Major Schuyler Schieffelin,
Rear Adm. H. Erben, U.S.N.,	John A. Sleicher,
James W. Ellsworth,	William M. St. John,
Capt. F. O. Ferris, U.S.A.,	Charles Scribner,
Capt. W. M. Folger, U.S.A.,	Edmund C. Stedman,
Loyal Farragut,	Henry L. Swords,
Hon. Ashbel P. Fitch,	Col. Richard Henry Savage,
Capt. DeWitt C. Falls,	Myles Standish,
E. B. Frost,	W. H. Stayton,
Patrick G. Freely,	Col. Thomas Sturgis,
Major Willard C. Fisk,	Dr. D. M. Stimson,
Amos K. Fiske,	Henry D. Sedgwick,
A. S. Frissell,	Frank H. Scott,
Ernest Flagg,	Dr. George T. Stevens,
Col. J. P. Farley, U.S.A.,	Rev. J. Kennedy Smyth,
Joel Francis Freeman,	C. Otto Toussaint,
Judge John Clinton Gray,	Col. R. H. Thompson,
Hon. Andrew H. Green,	Stephen Henry Thayer,
Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve,	Giles E. Taintor,
Richard Watson Gilder,	H. F. Taintor,
George S. Greene, jr.,	Prof. J. H. Van Amringe,
Gen. Francis V. Greene,	Col. C. I. Wilson, U.S.A.,
Gabriel Grant, M.D.,	Brig. Gen. W. S. Worth,
Major Moses Harris, U.S.A.,	U.S.A.,
Brig. Gen. H. S. Hawkins,	Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood,
U.S.A.,	U.S.A.,
James D. Hague,	Col. Frederic C. Wagner,
Col. Burton N. Harrison,	John Brisben Walker,
Col. J. Jackson Higginson,	J. Langdon Ward,
Joseph W. Howe,	Charles E. Whitehead,
P. W. Henry,	Col. William G. Wilson,
Frederick H. Gibbins,	Bartow S. Weeks,
William D. Howells,	Gen. George W. Wingate,
Col. George B. M. Harvey,	William F. Wall,
(and two guests),	Col. J. N. Wheelan, U.S.A.,
George A. Hearn,	Horace White,
Dr. John H. Hinton,	William C. Witter,
W. F. Havemeyer (and one guest),	Francis J. Worcester,
Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard,	John Stuart White,
(and one guest),	John J. Welch,
H. A. Haven,	Gen. James Grant Wilson,
Dr. Everett Herrick,	George W. Wickersham,
Francis W. Halsey,	William H. Wallace,
A. D. Holmes,	David Strother Walker,
Arthur H. Hearn,	J. Alden Weir,
Harold G. Henderson,	Dr. W. Gill Wylie,
	Capt. Ed. L. Zallinski, U.S.A.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 15, 1903.

Col. E. A. Garlington, I.G. Dept., has been inspecting the Depot of Recruit Instruction Camp during the past week. Lieut. George H. Knox, 7th Inf., has returned from a leave.

Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Lopez, U.S.N., and Lieut. H. H. Kipp, U.S. Marine Corps, with his wife, are at the Occidental for the winter. Lieut. Col. E. H. Crowder, Judge Advocate, has been visiting in the city during the past week. Major John McClellan, Art. Corps, has reported at headquarters, en route from Fort Greble, R.I., to Honolulu. Capt. Ralph H. Van Deman, 21st Inf., was at Alcatraz Island the first of the week to inspect and condemn old ordnance stores.

Lieut. James E. Palmer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Palmer have moved down from Mare Island and taken rooms at the Crocker.

The enlisted men of the 2d Battalion, 13th Inf., stationed on Alcatraz Island, gave a large and enthusiastic hop on Tuesday evening. The young ladies came from Fort Mason, Fort Baker, Angel Island and Presidio.

The Artillery at Fort Baker and the Presidio have been practicing with the big guns during the past week. A moving target was used and some remarkable scores have been recorded.

Lieut. Cyrus R. Miller, U.S.N., who has been almost indispensable in social circles, has been ordered to Dakota and Montana on recruiting duty. Lieut. William R. Bettison, Art. Corps, has returned from a leave to duty with his battery.

The Holland torpedo boat Pike was launched at the Union Iron Works on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 14. Mrs. Frank B. Zahm, wife of the naval constructor at Mare Island Navy Yard, christened the black little monster as it started down the ways into the waters of the bay.

Among those down from the yard were Naval Constr. Frank B. Zahm and wife, Asst. Naval Constr. L. S. Adams and wife, Pay Inspector H. G. Colby, U.S.N., retired, Major Willis G. Dodd, Lieut. George W. Danforth, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Danforth, Comdr. Albert F. Dixon and Mrs. Dixon, Comdr. W. W. Kimball and Mrs. Kimball, Comdr. John B. Milton and Mrs. Milton, Capt. B. H. McCalla and Mrs. McCalla, Comdr. H. N. Stevenson, Rear Admiral Jos. Trille, retired, and Mrs. Trille.

The big transport Logan came into port on Tuesday morning, Jan. 13. On board were 115 cabin passengers and 1,624 troops, with Col. Charles F. Davis, 5th Inf., as the ranking officer on board.

The following officers registered at headquarters during the past week: Capt. Edwin M. Trook, James F. Pressnell and L. K. Graves, all assistant surgeons, U.S.V.; Lieuts. Malin Craig, 6th Cav.; F. G. Turner, 6th Cav.; J. A. Boyle, 19th Inf.; R. G. Rutherford, Jr., 24th Inf.; G. L. Chapman, 25th Inf.; M. Little, 30th Inf.; L. B. Chandler, 30th Inf.; F. E. Boon, 19th Inf., and Wilfred Turnbull, Med. Dept.; Majors A. L. Haines, H. A. Grube and F. A. Washburn, surgeons, U.S.V.; Capt. Oliver Edwards, 23d Inf., and R. E. L. Spence, 30th Inf.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 19, 1903.

Mr. and Mrs. Hyde entertained with a Salmagundi party Saturday evening, Jan. 17, at their home at the post. The entertainment consisted of ping pong, guessing poster advertisements and pictures of noted people. The invited guests included Lieut. and Mrs. Wildur Wilting, Miss Brown, of New York; the Misses Cheney, Miss Knox, Miss Falls, of the post; Miss Josephine Angell and Miss Geraldine Taylor, of the city; Capt. J. B. Cavanaugh, Lieutenants Bower, Cheney, Henry, Burgess, Pope, Warfield and Youngberg.

Lieut. W. A. Haycraft, of the post, entertained with a dinner Sunday evening, Jan. 11, at the Planter's Hotel. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Burr, Miss Grace McGonigle, Lieuts. Pope, Crockett and Conrad, Mr. Shelton Burr, Mr. James McGonigle, Jr.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Kemper returned to the post Sunday, Jan. 18, from New York. Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Barth and son, Bittman, who have been spending a month with Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Bittman, returned to Fort Douglas, Utah, last Thursday, Jan. 15.

Lieut. G. V. Heidt will come this week from Atlanta, Ga., to visit Capt. Wm. H. Simons. Capt. W. S. Nesbitt is also expected shortly from the East to visit Captain Simons, prior to his departure for the Philippines.

Lieut. N. M. Hoffman left last week for a visit with relatives in New York. Lieut. Henry Wygant left last Wednesday, Jan. 14, for Fort Thomas, Ky., to join his company. Lieut. James E. McDonald left last Thursday for Helena, Mont., to assume his new duties.

The children of Capt. and Mrs. O. E. Myers, who have been seriously ill with scarlet fever at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Thomas, have entirely recovered.

Dr. Baker was badly burned at the old hospital one day last week. He was vaccinating members of Company A of the Engineers and had bathed his arms in alcohol as an antiseptic. One of his arms was ignited by a small lamp on his work table. Dr. Baker dashed his arm into a basin of alcohol, thinking it was water, and this caused the fire to increase. He was badly burned on the arms and one side of his face before the fire was put out. His condition is not dangerous.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 20, 1903.

Fort Banks is rejoicing over the new Administration Building now completed, which gives to Col. J. L. Tiernon and his officers spacious and attractive quarters. A new addition to the Colonel's staff is Capt. T. E. Merrill, who arrived from Fort Constitution, N.H., recently, and who succeeds Capt. A. W. Chase, now on duty at Fort Totten.

Colonel Tiernon left headquarters Wednesday for a visit of inspection to Fort Constitution. He has been ordered to Pensacola, Fla., and will leave shortly for that place, where the Board of Fire Control (of which he is a member) is to hold its sessions; also the Boards of Ordnance and Fortifications. Colonel Tiernon's staff at present consists of Capt. T. E. Merrill and Lieut. E. C. Long and J. E. Wilson. Mrs. Tiernon is anticipating a visit from her daughter, Mrs. Phillips, wife of Capt. C. L. Phillips, Art. Corps, of Fort Hancock. At present her son, John L. Tiernon, Jr., is a frequent guest, his business bringing him to this vicinity for a time.

Mrs. M. E. Merrill, wife of the late Colonel Merrill, arrived at Fort Banks early in the week to visit her son, Captain Merrill, and will remain a month. Her other son, W. W. Merrill, is taking his examination at Columbus, Ohio, for appointment in the Army. Mrs. Merrill's home is at Glendale, Ohio.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Lieut. Brainerd Taylor, Art. Corps, is seriously ill with typhoid fever, and has been removed from Pedocks Island to the Cambridge Hospital, where she is in close proximity to her family.

Work on the new hospital at Fort Banks is progressing rapidly. Dr. Walter Cox, the regular physician, is on temporary duty at Fort Warren during the illness of his colleague at that station.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frederic W. Plisterer have as guests at Fort Banks Mr. and Mrs. Capron, of New York, the parents of Mrs. Plisterer.

A most interesting report has been presented by the Commissioners of the Massachusetts Nautical Training School, of which Rear Admiral Belknap is a member.

It tells of the drain on the school caused by the withdrawal of officers needed in the Service. The commissioners have secured the assignment to the U.S.S. Enterprise of Comdr. William F. Low, U.S.N., retired, as superintendent, and Ensign William L. Varnum, retired, as executive officer. To supplement these experienced Naval officers, they have appointed three graduates of the school as acting ensign, assistant engineer and instructor. One of these, Mr. F. W. Jones, who was graduated from the school in 1896, has since obtained from the U.S. inspectors a full master's certificate of several steamship companies. The other two are A. Russell Cushing, who graduated with high honors in October last, and W. Warren Ruggles, a graduate of 1896, who served on various transports during the recent war as assistant engineer.

The New Hampshire National Guard is appealing to the State for an armory in the city of Manchester, where about 400 of the men reside. They have the military men and civilians to back them up in the request.

The gunboat Nashville arrived at the Boston Navy Yard Thursday last for extensive repairs. She was one of Admiral Dewey's fleet during the recent maneuvers. The cruiser Albany is also at this port from Venezuela, and will be sheathed and overhauled. A case of thirteen guns for Rear Admiral Mortimer L. Johnson announced her arrival. Naval Constructor Baxter made a thorough inspection of her needs, and has forwarded his report to Washington.

Much regret was felt at the departure of Lieut. Comdr. Richard C. Hollyday, U.S.N., who for nearly two years has been in charge of the many improvements at the Boston Yard, and who was universally liked. Accompanied by Mrs. Hollyday he left for the Brooklyn Yard early in the week. He is to be succeeded by Civ. Engr. Charles W. Parks, recently on duty at San Juan, P.R. Civ. Engr. P. L. Reed has been serving temporarily, pending the arrival of Lieutenant Parks.

The Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War had a smoke talk Tuesday evening at the Copley Square Hotel, Boston, presided over by Major Otis H. Marlon, its commander. The national commandery of this order holds its annual meeting Saturday, Jan. 24, in New York City.

M. H. B.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Jan. 20, 1903.

We are in the midst of a winter as old-fashioned in point of weather as the oldest inhabitant could desire. The river is frozen across at the north end since the cessation of the night boats' trips, and the crossing between West Point and Garrison is very uncertain.

Meanwhile, the post is enjoying the social doings usual at this season. The meetings of the Card and Reading Clubs were held last Tuesday and Thursday afternoons at Mrs. Greble's and Miss Warner's respectively.

On Friday afternoon a very pleasant entertainment in the form of a tea was given by Mrs. Oakes for Mrs. Lytle Brown, the latest bride at the post. Mrs. Brown received with Mrs. Oakes, Mrs. Stephens poured tea, Mrs. Nolans served chocolate. The guests included a general representation of the ladies of the garrison.

On Saturday the members of the 1st class visited Watervliet Arsenal and witnessed the fitting of a "jacket" on a gun. A concert was given in Cullum Hall on Saturday evening.

Capt. Robert L. Hirst, 12th Inf., has been a recent visitor at the post. Lieut. Theodore C. Lyster has been ordered to duty in the Medical Department at the Academy as junior assistant surgeon.

The Hundredth Night Hop will be held on Feb. 14, the entertainment on Feb. 21.

The first fencing bout with an outside team will be held on Feb. 1 with the Cornell team. The ladies' card club of the post had a card party at the residence of Mrs. Bogardus Eldridge on Jan. 17. Mrs. Baldwin won the prize, a handsome alligator-skin pocketbook.

Lieut. Alvin K. Baskette, 3d Inf., has returned from Nashville, Tenn., where he has been spending a two months' leave.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 19, 1903.

The 9th Battery, Field Artillery, left here Tuesday for Manila, accompanied by the following officers: 1st Lieut. Ewing commanding, Lieuts. W. E. de Sombre and W. H. Williams. Lieutenant Marrow, Medical Department, accompanied the command as far as San Francisco.

On the night of Jan. 17 a friendly "set-to" with the gloves was held between the Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry in the post mess hall, which was given for the occasion by the commanding officer. The bouts were of short duration, honors being easy for the red legs, who were ably represented by Private Danbar.

The post ball, which was to have been given on Jan. 9, was postponed until the 15th, and was one of the most successful affairs in the history of the garrison. About 200 couples were present, including many from Chicago, Evanston, Highland Park and Lake Forest. The gowns were very elaborate and in many cases exceedingly rich. The various committees did their work well, and all arrangements worked out to the letter. A special train left Chicago at 8.15 p.m. and returned at 2 a.m. The supper was arranged and served by Kingsley, of Chicago. The music was rendered by the 20th Infantry orchestra.

Col. and Mrs. W. S. McCaskey received the guests and were assisted by Major and Mrs. F. J. Ives, Major and Mrs. F. U. Robinson, Major and Mrs. W. T. Wood and Major and Mrs. A. D. Schenck.

Major and Mrs. Wood entertained Col. and Mrs. A. S. Towar, Pay Department, and Miss Towar at dinner on Jan. 16. Major and Mrs. Robinson gave a dinner for a number of young people from Lake Forest. Lieut. and Mrs. J. V. W. Corey gave a ball dinner to Mr. and Mrs. Bennet, of Evanston, and Dr. and Mrs. Griffin, of the Artillery.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. McC. Wilson, 20th Inf., have returned from their wedding trip and have settled down on the third loop.

NEWS OF CEBU.

Cebu, Cebu, P.I., Nov. 25, 1902.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, accompanied by Mrs. Miles, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. M. P. Maus, Brig. Gen. J. M. Lee and many staff officers from Manila, spent a day here during the last week inspecting the troops and studying the general situation. The General was on his way back to Manila after having visited Jolo, Mindanao and other southern islands.

The post commander, Col. C. G. Penney, 29th Inf., received the General at the Government dock, with the band and Companies E and F, 29th Inf., and escorted him to the commanding officers' quarters, where a general reception was held. The Provincial Governor and the Municipal Council, Judge Carlock, of the U.S. Court, the English, German and Chinese Consuls, and all prominent citizens, American and native, paid their respects. During the day many principal points of interest in the city were visited.

Capt. J. F. Madden entertained General Miles at a luncheon while Mrs. Miles and Colonel and Mrs. Maus were entertained by Capt. and Mrs. F. J. Morrow, and General Lee by Capt. and Mrs. F. D. Ely. In the evening the British Vice-Consul, Mr. Fulcher, dined the General at the Consulate. Those present were General and Mrs. Miles, General Lee, Colonel Penney, Colonel and Mrs. Maus, Captain Madden, Captain and Mrs. Morrow, Lieutenant Squiers, Mr. Sheward, Mr. Williams and Mr.

Coggin. The Filipino Club of Cebu held a reception from 9 o'clock p.m. till midnight.

The same night the General sailed from Cebu on the Ingalls for Tacloban, Leyte.

Mrs. Jamerson, the wife of Capt. G. H. Jamerson, 29th Inf., is sojourning in Japan for her health. She is expected to return to Cebu in February.

The officers and ladies of the garrison were entertained by Mrs. F. J. Morrow, the wife of the post quartermaster, on a launch party last week.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. G. Goodwyn, 29th Inf., have arrived from Columbus Barracks and are living on Calle Colon.

The baseball team of Co. A, 29th Inf., from Tubigon, Bohol, recently visited Cebu for match games with teams of Cos. E and F, and were closely beaten in both games.

FORT HARRISON.

Fort Harrison, Mont., Jan. 17, 1903.

Society is apparently resting. The past two weeks have been two of the slowest the garrison has seen for a long time. However, it will not be long until it will burst forth again, and the remainder of the winter season will probably be very gay.

Major and Mrs. John C. Dent, who have been visiting in Chicago for the past four months, returned to the post Thursday, Jan. 8. They were accompanied by Miss Miller, Mrs. Dent's cousin, who will spend some months visiting in the garrison.

Gen. William A. Kobbé, accompanied by his aide, Major John H. Porter, arrived Thursday morning, Jan. 13, in his private car from Fort Assiniboine. The General spent three days inspecting the post, and expressed himself as being well pleased with this battalion of the 24th Infantry. During his stay here the General was entertained by Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Daniel Cornman.

The Sans Souci Club, of which a large number of the ladies of the garrison are members, was entertained on Saturday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Fred Kessler, of Helena. Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 20, the club will be entertained by Mrs. Baldwin, the wife of Lieut. T. A. Baldwin.

Lieut. Walter C. Sweeney returned during the week from the East, where he has been spending some time on leave.

Miss Anna McConnell, of Helena, is spending a few days with Lieut. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin.

General Kobbé was a guest of honor on Thursday evening, Jan. 15, at the handsomely appointed dinner given by Miss Cruise, of Helena. Among Miss Cruise's guests were: General Kobbé, Major Porter, Colonel and Mrs. Cornman, Major and Mrs. Dent, Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Jenks, Miss Miller, Capt. W. B. Cochran, Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Nelson, Lieut. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin and Lieut. W. C. Sweeney.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, O., Jan. 19, 1903.

Tuesday evening the ladies' card club gave a card party at the residence of Mrs. Frederick V. Krug. The officers at the post were invited, as it was gentlemen's night.

Lieut. William C. Stone, 3d Inf., has returned from Washington, D.C., where he had been spending a month leave. Lieut. Charles F. Leonard, 20th Inf., returned from Seattle, Wash., where he had taken recruits to Skagway, Alaska.

Thursday evening, Jan. 15, Capt. and Mrs. George Moore gave a card party to the officers and ladies of the post. Every one had a very enjoyable time.

Lieut. William R. Leonard, 20th Inf., and Mrs. Leonard have arrived from the Philippines.

The ladies' card club of the post had a card party at the residence of Mrs. Bogardus Eldridge on Jan. 17. Mrs. Baldwin won the prize, a handsome alligator-skin pocketbook.

Lieut. Alvin K. Baskette, 3d Inf., has returned from Nashville, Tenn., where he has been spending a two months' leave.

STATE TROOPS.

Adjutant Gen. James B. Smith, of Illinois, in his annual report for the year 1902 recommends that the State allow officers of the National Guard \$120 per annum as expense money to be used for the purchase of arms, text books and clothing required in the discharge of their duties. The officers uniform themselves, and as many of them cannot afford to replace their clothing frequently, the Adjutant General says they do not always have neatness of appearance that is desired, and it would be unjust for the State to censure these officers as would be done if clothing and equipment were furnished. He also recommends that new uniforms, belts, haversacks and canteens for the enlisted men be supplied, and permanent improvements at Camp Lincoln, including cement floors and a sewerage system and the erection of a permanent guardhouse. The report compliments the inspector of rifle practice, speaks highly of range work accomplished by the 1st Brigade and 1st Cavalry, all of Chicago, and tells of the efficient work of the troops in protecting colored citizens at Eldorado.

Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Inspector of Rifle Practice of New Jersey, will review the 4th Regiment of Jersey City at its armory on Wednesday evening, Jan. 23.

Capt. Franklin W. Ward, of the 9th N.Y., in his interesting work on Advance Guard and Outpost Duty, which General Roe has thought wise to publish in an official circular for issue to the National Guard, concludes it with the following advice: "Company commanders during theoretical instruction should avoid teaching anything that smacks at superannuated methods of warfare. They should continually keep in mind the fact that the demoralizing power of quick-firing rifles and smokeless powder require the development among the subordinates of a proportionate amount of courage and coolness that was not required in times past. The most important lesson of the South African War is that 'death in war hereafter will come from the invisible.' The soldier is no longer to be carried away by the intoxication of massed fighting; now for the long hours all the forces, moral and physical, are to be drawn upon, and in this ordeal he has only his own firmness and courage to sustain him. The combatant who cannot see his enemy in front of him is tempted to think he sees him everywhere. There is only one step from such a sensation of uncertainty, and that is fear. This is not an idle speculation; it is an established fact, and it is imperative, therefore, that we begin at once to pay the closest attention to the individual instruction of our men, since we must accept the fact that the arms of today have brought rifle shooting up to its highest point under a new system, in which soldier must act in his individual capacity, and rely upon his own will to grapple with the enemy and destroy him."

Colonel Appleton, 7th N.Y., in announcing the qualifications of members of the regiment as marksmen during the year 1902, the number aggregating 1,000, says: "The results of the work of the regiment at Caledon during the past season indicate that the same degree of proficiency and the same devotion to duty, which have been manifested in previous years are still fully maintained. The opportunity to qualify at long range distances, offered by the State to a limited number of expert shots, has been gladly welcomed and generally improved, and has been supplemented by voluntary practice, the results of which have been highly creditable to the organization and to the individuals participating therein." Colonel Appleton also publishes the names of the members of the regimental team in recognition of their spirit of loyalty and self-sacrifice and of the ex-

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cellent scores made by them in the New York State, 1st Brigade and Major General's Matches. Capt. W. J. Underwood is specially commended and congratulated upon the completion of twenty-five consecutive years of service upon the team. Companies C, B and H received the three prizes awarded by the State for the highest general figure of merit in the 1st Brigade. At the review of the regiment by Governor Odell, on Jan. 30, there will be a presentation of State medals for faithful service.

Officers of the Pennsylvania National Guard have organized a National Guard Association in order that officers can be brought more in touch with each other, so that they may take concerted action on matters which might affect the efficiency and welfare of the National Guard. The following are the officers of the organization: Col. Louis A. Watres, 13th Inf., president; Col. Henry T. Dechert, 2d Regiment, first vice-president; Col. Albert J. Logan, of the Governor's staff, second vice-president; Assistant Adjutant Miller, of General Gobin's staff, secretary, and Major James E. McNary, of the 18th Regiment, treasurer.

The new officers of the National Lancers, Troop A, 1st Battalion of Cavalry, M.V.M., recently elected, are: Captain, George Proctor; first lieutenant, Frank P. Hitchcock; second lieutenant, Frank Havlin.

Colonel Austen, of the 13th N.Y., has decided to allow any of the athletes in his regiment, who desire to do so, to participate in the coming tournament of the Military Athletic League. The Colonel withdrew from membership in the league some weeks ago, and had decided not to allow the regiment to participate in the military ceremonies this year, unless Major General Roe desires it, and issues an order to this effect. Colonel Austen does not believe in allowing men to appear in public in the uniform of the National Guard, except under orders by competent authority. Gen. A. C. Barnes, of the 23d Regiment, will review the 13th on Wednesday evening, Jan. 28.

Colonel Eddy, of the 4th N.Y., has been tendered a review of the 14th Regiment by Colonel Kilne for Thursday evening, Jan. 29.

Major H. C. Lyons, of the 47th N.Y., who has been unable to attend to his military duties for some six months past, on account of business, has resigned.

Capt. S. S. Stebbins, inspector of small arms practice of the 12th N.Y., has arranged to hold the first competition for the Riker trophy for teams of seven men on Jan. 30.

The following officers have been appointed on the staff

of the Commander-in-Chief of the Massachusetts Militia: Brig. Generals Samuel Dalton, A.G.; Robert A. Blood, S.G.; William H. Brigham, I.G.; Fred W. Wellington, C.G.; and Henry S. Dewey, J.A.G.; Col. James G. White, I.G.R.P.; Lieut. Col. William C. Capelle, A.A.G.; Lieut. Col. Edward J. Gihon, A.I.G.; Lieut. Col. George H. Benyon, A.I.G.; Lieut. Col. Paul R. Hawkins, A.I.G.; Lieut. Col. Walter C. Hagar, A.I.G.; Lieut. Col. Fred'k B. Carpenter, A.I.G.; Lieut. Col. John Perrins, Jr., A.I.G.; Major Frank B. Stevens, A.Q.M.G.; Majors Henry Hastings, Charles Hayden, Ainsley R. Hooper and William M. Clarke, Boston, Aides-de-Camp.

The great brewery of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association at St. Louis is one of the show places of the country and visitors to it are always impressed by the absolute cleanliness and order which are everywhere apparent. The product of this company has gained a reputation equal to the beers of the famous German breweries, and the sales of Anheuser-Busch have grown to enormous proportions. In 1902 the company sold over one million barrels of beer and 83,790,300 bottles of Budweiser, or one for practically every person in the United States and its foreign possessions. The Anheuser-Busch Brewery is, in fact, the largest brewery in the world, greater than all the breweries in Pilsen and Bohemia combined or the three principal breweries in Germany. Its existence in this country ought to make us "solid" with the German people. The St. Louis Brewing Association might be able to furnish the German Emperor with beer enough to float one of his men of war.

PROMOTIONS. Maj. Symonds' West Point Series. Grammar Arithmetic, Geography, U. S. History.—New editions just issued—80 cents each, postpaid \$3.00 per set. With studies 10 vols., \$95.00 per set. W. B. Harrison, publishers, 65 East 59th St., N. Y. City

BORN.

DEWEY.—At Oklahoma City, O.T., Jan. 12, 1903, to the wife of Dr. F. S. Dewey, a girl, Frederica.

HADSELL.—On Dec. 25, 1902, a son to the wife of Lieut. G. Arthur Hadsell, 19th U.S. Inf.

RUFFNER.—At Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., on Jan. 12, 1903, to the wife of Lieut. Ernest L. Ruffner, assistant surgeon, U.S.A., a son, Clark Ruffner.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON-SANDS.—At Washington, D.C., Jan. 20, 1903, Capt. Edward Anderson, 7th U.S. Cav., to Miss Henrietta Sands.

CALVERT-HEWITT.—At Columbus, O., Jan. 6, 1903, James S. Calvert, Quartermaster Sergeant, U.S.A., retired, to Miss Ione J. Hewitt.

COLEMAN-FORBES.—At Baltimore, Md., Dec. 8, 1902, Lieut. F. W. Coleman, 13th U.S. Inf., to Blanche Lippincott Forbes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Forbes, of Baltimore. The Rev. E. S. Holloway, of New York, officiated.

FREYER-SMITH.—At Navy Yard, New York, Jan. 14, 1903, Lieut. Ely T. Fryer, U.S.N., and Miss Edna Ella Smith, daughter of Capt. J. A. B. Smith, U.S.N.

HAYWOOD-MASON.—At the residence of her mother, in Raleigh, N.C., Jan. 15, 1903, by the Rev. M. M. Marshall, D.D., Marion T. Haywood to Major Charles W. Mason, 4th Inf., U.S.A.

RIXEY-STEARNS.—At Culpeper, Va., Jan. 9, 1903, Lieut. Presley M. Rixey, Jr., U.S.M.C., and Miss Lillian Stearns.

ROGSTVENSKY-HOY.—At Washington, D.C., Jan. 20, 1903, Mr. Pierre Rogstvensky, second secretary of the Russian Embassy, to Miss Martha Hoy, daughter of Pay Inspector James Hoy, U.S.N.

SKIPWORTH-WEBSTER.—At Richmond, Va., Jan. 14, 1903, Mr. Hugh Skipworth and Miss Henrietta Marie Webster, daughter of Capt. Harrie Webster, U.S.N., and Mrs. Webster.

WILSON-PARDEE.—At Highland Park, Ill., Dec. 31, 1902, Lieut. Alfred McC. Wilson, 20th Inf., and Miss Edythe Pardee, sister of Lieut. Austin Pardee, 20th U.S. Inf.

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N.Y., Jan. 16, 1903, A. Christiansen, master mechanic of the Arsenal.

FLANAGAN.—At New York City, N.Y., Jan. 18, 1903, Lieut. William L. Flanagan, 2d Battery, N.G.N.Y.

GILBERT.—At Baltimore, Md., Jan. 17, 1903, Col. Chas. C. Gilbert, U.S.A., retired, of pneumonia.

GREENLEAF.—At Savannah, Ga., Jan. 20, 1903, Lieut. Frederick W. Greenleaf, U.S.A., retired.

JACOBS.—At Danville, Ky., Jan. 17, 1903, Robert T. Jacobs, brother of Lieut. Col. Joshua W. Jacobs, U.S.A.

MAURY.—At Richmond, Va., Jan. 8, 1903, Miss Betty H. Maury, daughter of the late Comdr. Matthew F. Maury, U.S.N.

NOURSE.—At Washington, D.C., Jan. 14, 1903, Miss Rosa Morris Nourse, daughter of the late Major Chas. J. Nourse, U.S.A.

WELLS.—At Chicago, Ill., Dec. 31, 1902, Mr. Benjamin W. Wells, father of Lieut. Benjamin W. Wells, U.S.N., aged 67.

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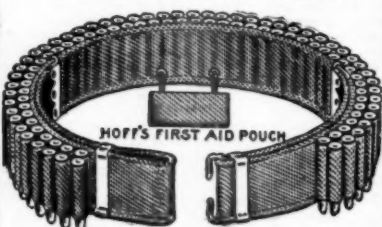
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FORT LOGAN CLUB asks if duty is charged on the household goods of officers when changing station from the United States to the Philippine Islands. The report is that this duty is charged at Manila; also that duty is charged on the clothing of officers and their families, unless they swear that it is over one year old. Is that a fact? Answer.—Duty on the personal effects of officers and their families is not charged if it is shown that such effects have been in active use.

W. H. W.—Thomas Farrell, who was discharged from Company F, 21st Infantry, June 5, 1902, by expiration of service, re-enlisted in the same company June 9, 1902, and was present for duty with company Dec. 31, 1904, at Fort Snelling, Minn., where he should be addressed.

M. A. S.—George H. Rolande, private, Company G, 2d Infantry, is shown present, sick, at Division Hospital, Los Banos, P.I., Oct. 31, 1902 (latest roll report). Name does not appear in the reports of deaths in the Philippine Islands, cabled semi-monthly, to include Dec. 30, 1902. He should be addressed at Manila, P.I., giving his company and regiment, and the mail will be forwarded to the proper station.

L. C. D.—The name John Newton does not appear on recent rolls of Company E, 14th Infantry. There is a John Newton, Jr., serving as corporal in Company C, 14th Infantry. The roll of a detachment of the company at Canton, Ohio, for November and December, 1902, shows him on furlough for three months since Nov. 17, 1902. Station of the company is Fort Brady, Mich.

W. F. D.—Richard M. Lewis, who was discharged Dec. 26, 1897, at Fort Wingate, N.M., a sergeant of Troop E, 2d Cavalry, subsequently served in Company C, 18th Infantry, from May 11, 1898, to Aug. 23, 1899, but is not now in the Army. A statement of his service, however, was furnished the Pension Bureau April 25, 1900, in claim No. 1,236,910, and his address might possibly be obtained by communicating with the Commissioner of Pensions,

giving the organizations in which he served and the number of claim.

SUBSCRIBER asks: (1) Whether or not there has been a recent decision of the Secretary of War cutting out the subject of ballistics from the list of subjects for the examination of second lieutenants of artillery for promotion. Answer.—Ballistics will be required for such examination. (2) Also, is it the custom of the War Department to order up officers to be examined for promotion before there is a vacancy for them. Answer.—Yes, as a rule, several weeks before vacancy occurs.

READER asks: As to what part of the United States Military Organization the Philippine Scouts belong to and if they are a part of that organization. Answer.—The Philippine Scouts are a part of the "Military Organization of the U.S. Service," but its continuance depends entirely upon the will of Congress; that it is a "provisional organization."

J. T. S.—The 1st Infantry will sail for home in May, 1903, and will be distributed in Departments of the East and the Lakes.

E. C. A.—The 3d Infantry was in an independent brigade of the 2d Division of the 5th Corps, with General Bates commanding, during the Cuban campaign.

A. A. WALKER, P.O. Box 143, Eufaula, Ala., wants to know whether any of the forty-nine Federal prisoners who were held as such at Thomasville, Ga., just before the war closed, are still living; and, if so, the address of any of them. Mr. Walker writes: "There were fifty en route from Andersonville to Jacksonville to be exchanged when red tape interfered, and they were imprisoned at Thomasville. One of the parties died and received Christian burial at my expense, and they gave me a preamble and resolution which money would not have bought, but which unfortunately were burned in a fire some years since. If any of the parties are living, kindly address me Post Office Box 143, Eufaula, Ala."

G. C. D. asks: Can a second lieutenant of Infantry transfer to Coast Artillery without passing an examination in seacoast tactics? Answer.—No; he has to stand a special examination in requirements for Coast Artillery officers.

F. M. asks: Whether a man having served fifteen years in the Army and fifteen years in the Navy is eligible for retirement under the thirty years' act? Answer.—No.

W. B. asks: Why Francis M. Boon's name does not appear in the list of second lieutenants sent out or published on Jan. 3, 1903? Answer.—Because he was appointed from the ranks and had no "prior commissioned service." Only those officers with prior commissioned service were given.

INTERESTED asks: If there was not a law enacted a few years ago by Congress conferring the brevet rank upon officers now in the Regular Army who were "in the Volunteer Service during the war of 1861-5, etc., to the actual rank held by such officers at that time? Answer.—There is no such law.

OLD SUB. asks: What would be the consequences of an enlistment where the man has served two enlistments, and the second one is fraudulent, but is a good discharge? Can the Adjutant General reinstate you under your right name on your third enlistment? There is nothing against the first enlistment except the character being "Fair." "With no objections to re-enlisting." Answer.—The good character given you on your last enlistment cannot now be taken from you. You should write the War Department, giving all necessary proof of your correct name, and you will then be accepted for a third enlistment under rightful name.

P. asks: Does a hospital apprentice have to have a year's service in the Navy before he can be examined for hospital appointment, first class? Answer.—Yes.

W. asks: When the next board for the examination of candidates for the position of ordnance sergeant will convene, and how many successful candidates are awaiting appointment to that position. Answer.—It is not at all probable that there will be a board for six months or more. At present twenty eligibles are awaiting vacancies.

E. M. D.—Capt. F. De W. Ramsey, 9th U.S. Inf., is the secretary and treasurer of the Military Order of the Dragon. The insignia of the order is manufactured by

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X. E.—As soon as the case you refer to comes up in court, the fact will be noted in the Army and Navy Journal.

B. L.—To be appointed an ordnance sergeant a man must have a thorough knowledge of ordnance and ammunition, besides a general knowledge of Army customs, and must have a fair education. If your teeth are poor, you could not pass examination for any commission. Officers to the Ordnance Department are now detailed from the line.

C. J. I. asks: (1) If the "members of the Military Society of the War of 1812," who were the guard of honor at the reviewing stand at Madison Square on Memorial Day of 1902, are a part of the uniformed military forces known as the National Guard of this State? Answer.—They are not. (2) Is a commissioned officer of a higher rank in the National Guard of this State or the military forces of another State required by military etiquette upon meeting salute an officer of a lower rank in the United States Army. Answer.—Officers always salute each other, and the junior salutes first when he knows he is junior, no matter whether he is in the Army or National Guard.

W. S. A. asks: The official vote for governor, the aggregate, of the State of New York at the last fall election. Answer.—The vote for Governor Odell was 665,150, a plurality of 8,803. The entire vote of the State, 1,400,545.

J. M.—What are the requirements and through what channels a man in the Infantry branch of the Service get appointed electrician sergeant? Also, if there is any place that he can go to prepare for it? Answer.—See G.O. 144 of 1901 and G.O. 82 of 1902, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

J. F. K. asks: When the 2d Louisiana Volunteers arrived in Cuba, and when they departed for the United States. Answer.—Arrived Dec. 27, 1898; left March 20, 1899.

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 Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A. In temporary command.
 Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila. Major Gen. Geo. W. Davis.
 Department of Luzon.—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Address Manila, P.I.
 Department of the Visayas.—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Iloilo.
 Department of Mindanao.—Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Headquarters, Zamboanga, P.I.
 Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes, U.S.A.
 Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U.S.A.
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 4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
 5th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
 6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
 7th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. Ty.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.
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 10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E, Fort Russell, Wyo.; F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
 11th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
 12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K,

L and M, Fort Clark, Tex.; A, B, C, D, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
 13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Meade, S.D.; E, F, G and H, Fort Keogh, Mont. Troops A, B, C and D ordered to sail from San Francisco March 1 for Manila.
 14th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; A, Fort Duchesne, Utah; B, C and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; E and H, Fort Logan, Colo.; F and G, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.
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7th. Ft. Riley, Kan.	19th. Ft. Riley, Kan.
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23d. Havana, Cuba.	87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
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27th. Manila, P.I.	91st. Jackson Bks., Md.
28th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	92d. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
30th. San Diego Bks., Cal.	94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
31st. Manila, P.I.	95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
32d. Ft. Lisicum, Alaska.	96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
33d. Ft. Canby, Wash.	97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.	98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
36th. Manila, P.I.	100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
37th. Ft. Washington, Md.	101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
38th. To sail from San Francisco Feb. 1 for Manila.	102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
39th. Ft. McHenry, Md.	103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.	104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.	105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
42d. Ft. Mott, N.J.	106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.	107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.	108th. To sail from San Francisco Feb. 1 for Manila.
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.	109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.	110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.	111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.	113th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	115th. San Diego, Cal.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.	116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	117th. Ft. Getty, S.C.
54th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.	118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.	119th. Ft. Delaware, Del.
56th. San Juan, P.R.	120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
57th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.	121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.	122d. Key West, Fla.
59th. San Juan, P.R.	123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
60th. Presidio, Cal.	124th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.	125th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.	126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.	
64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.	

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P.I.
 2d Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
 3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; K, Columbia, Tenn.
 4th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Cos. A, B and C, Fort Brown, Tex.; D and E, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; F and H, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; G, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.
 5th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P.I.
 6th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
 7th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

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9th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China. Address China via San Francisco, and A, C, D, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y.

10th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
 11th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.

12th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Douglas, Utah; E and F, Fort Apache, Ariz.; G and H, Fort Du Chesne, Utah; I, K, L and M, Fort Bliss, Tex.

13th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, Fort McDowell, Cal.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; K and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; L, Benicia Barracks, Cal.

14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Fort Brady, Mich. The regiment is ordered to assemble at San Francisco to sail March 1 for Manila.

15th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Monterey, Cal.
 16th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.

17th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; L, Fort Lawton, Wash.; I, Boise Barracks, Idaho; K and M, Fort Wright, Wash.

18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K and M, Fort Logan, Colo.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.

19th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

20th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

21st Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; Co. I, Fort Yates, North Dakota; K and L, Fort Keogh, Mont.; M, Fort Lincoln, N.D.

22d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; Cos. A and D, Fort Reno, Okla. T.; Cos. B and C, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.

23d Inf.—Entire regiment Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. Ordered to leave there April 29 for San Francisco, en route to Manila.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.

25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Okla.

26th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
 27th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.

28th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
 29th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.

30th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P.I.
 Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, San Juan; E, F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Barracks, D.C.; Military Band, 9th, Fort Riley, Kan.; 10th, Fort Warren, Mass. 1st, Fort Getty, S.C.; 2d, Havana, Cuba; 3d, Presidio, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Manila; 7th, Fort Adams, R.I.; 8th, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Fort Riley, Kan.; 10th, Fort Warren, Mass.

The Russian Naval Technical Committee has requested the naval engineers of St. Petersburg to draw up plans for the construction of a battleship of 16,000 tons to be built at the Russian capital.

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SUDDEN DEATH FORBIDDEN.

The Sultan of Turkey insists that every ruler or person of high political importance should die a natural death. The Stampa, of Turin, says that other manners of death are not officially recognized by Nischan Effendi, the censor.

When, King Humbert was assassinated at Monza, the Turkish newspapers announced the sad event in this way:

"King Humbert left the hall amid the frantic cheers of the people. The king, much affected, bowed several times, and to all appearance was immediately dead."

When the Shah of Persia was assassinated, the Turkish papers said: "In the afternoon the Shah drove to his summer palace, and there complained of illness. His corpse was sent to Teheran."

One paper excelled all others by this absurd piece of euphemistic simplification:

"The Shah felt a little ill, but finally his corpse returned to the palace."

This was too much even for the Turks, who keep the phrase as one of their proverbs.

Chaplain Joseph Twitchell, of Hartford, Conn., tells a story of a certain corporal in his regiment, a gay-hearted fellow and a good soldier, of whom he was very fond. On occasion of his recovery from a dangerous sickness the chaplain felt it his duty to have a serious pastoral talk with the corporal while he was convalescing, and watched his opportunity for it. "As I sat one day," says Mr. Twitchell, "on the side of his bed in the hospital tent chatting with him, he asked me what the campaign, near by and by spring opened, was going to be. I told him that I didn't know. 'Well,' said he, 'I suppose that General McClellan knows all about it.' I answered: 'General McClellan has his plans, of course, but he doesn't know; things may not come out as he expects. 'But,' said the corporal, 'President Lincoln knows, doesn't he?' 'No,' I said, 'he doesn't know either. He has his ideas, but he can't see ahead any more than General McClellan can.' 'Dear me,' said the corporal, 'it would be a great comfort if there was somebody that did know about these things'—and I saw my chance. 'Corporal,' I observed 'that's a very natural feeling; and the blessed part is, there is One who does know everything, past, present and future, about you and me and about this Army; who knows when we are going to move and where to and what's going to happen; knows the whole thing.' 'Oh,' said the corporal, 'you mean old Scott.'"

The Helvetia Milk Condensing Co., of Highland, Ill., offer to send in exchange for twelve labels taken from pound cans

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We would also state, that the business of Hatfield & Sons is still continued under the same management and supervision as it has been for the past forty years. Our reputation for the superior quality of our materials, high class workmanship and excellence of the fit of our military and naval uniforms and civilian dress, is well known throughout the United States and Europe. We use none but the finest imported fabrics to be obtained, in all of our garments, and the same care and attention which our customers have hitherto received, will still be maintained.

In view of the fact, that we are daily receiving many orders for the new regulation uniforms and at the present time are overwhelmed with work, we would suggest that officers desiring to place their orders with us, should do so at an early date, so that they may be filled by the time prescribed in the recent General Order.

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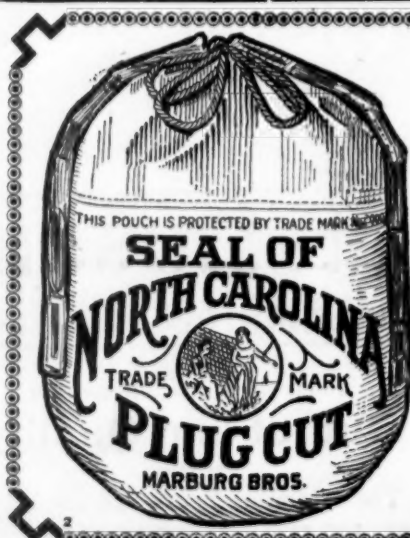
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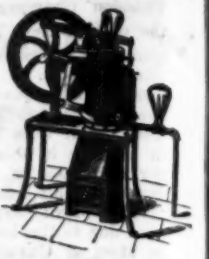


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